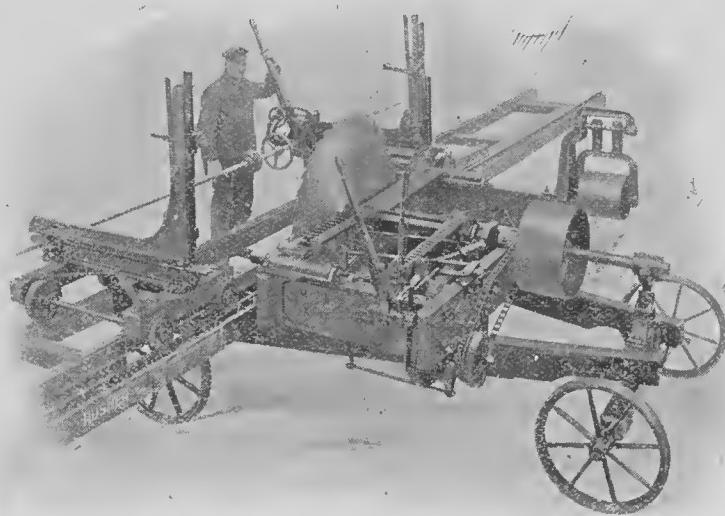


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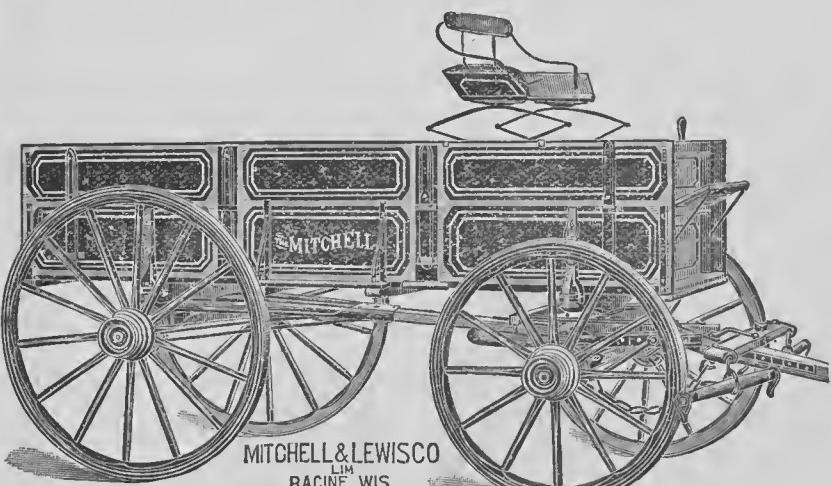
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WINNIPEG.

ESTABLISHED 1892

# THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

Issued Semi-Monthly at Winnipeg, Man.

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER. STOCK RAISER. DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME

VOL. 21, No. 22  
WHOLE NO. 297

\$1 a Year in  
advance

WINNIPEG, CANADA, NOVEMBER 20, 1902.



—There are 7,200 children attending the Winnipeg city schools.

—A golden eagle killed near Red Deer recently measured 7 ft. 4 in. from tip to tip.

—Considerable damage by fires is reported from the ranching country about the Saskatchewan, north of Maple Creek.

—Since the first of April the Western Stock Growers' Association has expended about \$2,300 in wolf bounties.

—It is reported that the C. N. R. has placed an order in Germany for 35,000 steel rails, enough for 350 miles of track.

—The appointment of a grain inspector for Alberta has been asked for by some of the boards of trade in that territory.

—The new flour mill at Saskatoon, Sask., has been opened. It has a capacity of 100 barrels per day, and is modern in every respect.

—The Canadian homestead entries for the past four months have been nearly three times as large as they were for the same period last year.

—The stock yards at Maple Creek are being enlarged and provided with a covered shed for the protection of animals in the colder weather.

—The new rifle just adopted by the U. S. army has no bayonet attached. This makes the rifle lighter and the soldier can carry entrenching tools instead.

—A feminine land buyer, Mrs. Cage, of Minneapolis, attracted by the prosperity of Western Canada, has made a purchase of 10,000 acres of land north of Elkhorn.

—One wouldn't think it, but wireless telegraphy feels important enough already to hold an international congress in Berlin next March. How the youngsters do shoot up in these days.

—The by-law for the operation of Sunday street cars in Winnipeg has passed the third reading of the city council and will be voted upon by the ratepayers at the municipal election.

—The U. S. Government has decided to spend \$4,000,000 in opening a new channel for down traffic in the Soo river at certain places where there is danger of a blockade. The work will take four years.

—The recent opening of the Sault Ste. Marie power canal signalized the harnessing of 60,000 horse-power of the world's industries to the forces which have hitherto simply been cutting up capers.

—In commemoration of the King's birthday the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba presented to 6,000 Winnipeg school children the medals he had prepared to give them on Coronation Day, but which was postponed on account of the king's illness.

—The Canadian Northern is now running trains into Neepawa by the line from Beaver. A new train, from locomotive to coach, has been put on. It is a nice outfit; the first-class coaches are lighted with Pintch gas. Fast time is promised. The train will leave Winnipeg alternate days.

—Measures are now being taken in the old country to organize a large trading company which will open stores at all likely places in Great Britain for the sale of Canadian produce. The proposed capital is \$2,750,000. The Earl of Aberdeen, ex-Governor of Canada, is said to be a leading supporter of the scheme, and W. R. Nursey, once a well-known figure in Manitoba, is a leading pusher.

—Among the special honors granted by King Edward on his birthday was one for Canada. Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce, was made a member of the Imperial Privy Council, and is now entitled to be addressed as the right honorable.

—The Executive Board of the C. P. R. is putting into force a plan for superannuating its old and infirm employees. In 1901 \$250,000 was set aside as a nucleus for a pension fund, and since then statistics have been collected so as to enable the company to decide upon a mode of applying the funds.

—A recent scheme, with President J. J. Hill behind it, is the starting of a great iron and steel industry at Great Falls, Montana. Ten years ago great silver smelting works were started at the same place, and one part of the scheme is to turn the buildings of this defunct enterprise to account for the new industry. Having got a hold of the coal of British Columbia, President Hill is in a position to give the new enterprise a big start.

—The Georgian Bay and Lake Superior Navigation Co. is a new company in process of organization. They intend to engage in lake traffic, with Collingwood as headquarters. The company is reported to have options on three new steamers now trading in the Baltic sea.

—The U. S. navy authorities are face to face with a grave problem. The increase in the navy now building will call for more men to officer the vessels than can be found, and unless something is done to induce young men to enlist their men-of-war will be inferiorly officered.

—The rural free delivery mail service is growing in popularity in the United States. \$12,000,000 is the amount of the appropriation asked for next year. In several ways the new service is paying its way. Last year's extensions meant the discontinuance of 1,906 post offices and the saving of the postmasters' salaries. It is found that much of the expense of rural free delivery is a matter of book-keeping, and that the growth of the service should not materially increase postal expenditures.

—There is a sheriff over in Oregon with a fine eye for business. He has in hand a man sentenced to be hanged for killing his wife, her mother and her paramour. If hanged, he will leave a six-year-old boy unprovided for. The sheriff proposes to charge a \$5 fee for admission to the hanging, and invest it for the benefit of the orphaned boy. At last accounts there was a brisk demand for tickets by people who were willing in this original way to combine pleasure with philanthropy.

—T. O. Davis, M. P., Prince Albert, brought a carload of cattle to Winnipeg recently and is not at all pleased with the service the C. P. R. give to cattle. He was three days and three nights on the way down, and as his cattle were without feed and water they lost weight so that they had to be sold as butchers' instead of export cattle, thus causing a loss of \$15 a head. This is an example of how the economy of the C. P. R. a few years ago is now rebounding and causing a heavy loss to every wheat grower and cattle raiser in the West.

—Some idea of the development of the stock business in Southern Alberta may be gathered from the following item taken from the Macleod Gazette: Since the 1st of April last the following shipments have been made from Macleod: Horses, 1,648; cattle, 4,263; total, 5,911. During the year April 1st, 1901, to March 30th, 1902, the total shipment at this point was 4,202, so that already there is an increase of 1,709 for the present year, with five months yet to run, although, of course, the bulk of the shipping is over now.

—The carelessness of hunters during the present shooting season has led to a particularly large number of accidents and narrow escapes from accidents. In one or two cases there have occurred fatalities which a little ordinary caution would have prevented. Shooting with modern firearms is dangerous enough at the best, but when those making use of them discharge their rifles at objects without being perfectly certain as to what the objects may be, they are guilty of a form of carelessness which borders very closely upon crime.

## Our Subscription Offers

On the supplement bound into the centre of this issue will be found our prospectus and subscription offers for 1903. It has been after a good deal of painstaking selection that we have offered the fine array of book and other premiums which we are able to advertise.

The books on agricultural subjects are all written by reliable authors, and the rapidly increasing demand which we find for this line of literature is ample evidence that our efforts to supply the demand for good agricultural books is being widely appreciated.

The Farmer's Pocket Knife, given to an old subscriber for including one new subscription together with his renewal, has been very much in demand ever since we first commenced to offer it, and notwithstanding the number of these knives sent out by us, nothing but entire satisfaction with this premium has ever been expressed. The knife is a splendid, strong one, and sells right along in the best hardware stores in Winnipeg for 40 cents. One of our subscribers at Bollesvahn writes that the price of such a knife in his town would be about 75 cents.

In preparing our offers we have aimed to give as much encouragement as possible to those who are willing to secure new subscribers for us. We have always found a great many of our friends ready to do this. Reader, how about you?

—The German emperor is visiting his uncle, King Edward, at Sandringham. Politicians are suspicious of the visit, as the Kaiser always has an axe to grind. One report from Berlin has it that he wants to marry the Crown Prince to one of the English princesses.

—It is reported that rebels in China have killed 1,200 Catholic converts. According to reliable news from the Orient more trouble from the Boxers is looked for. The lucky star of the Chinese will rise soon and they always look for a change of dynasty then.

—Duellings has always been prevalent in France, but a bill was recently introduced in the senate making duelling a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment and fine. The bill provides, if death ensues from the encounter, for the punishment of the surviving duellist with imprisonment from one to three years and a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000. This may look to the Frenchman like severe law, but it would be considered pretty loose in Canada.

—Sir Sanford Fleming, who has been interested in the Pacific cable, sent a message over it recently addressed to the Governor-General, Ottawa. The message travelled by way of Australia, South Africa and England to Ottawa, from whence it started. The time taken for this message to go round the world was 10 hours and 25 minutes.

—U. S. Senator Meilke, who went to Dundurn, Assa, last April, has done very well this summer. When he arrived there was nothing but prairie before him on his land. He broke up considerable, sowing on the breaking, and has just finished threshing. Result: 16,000 bushels flax, 600 wheat, 2,000 oats.

—During a lull in a cabinet meeting at Washington some time ago one of the cabinet members spoke of driving cows to pasture, when the question was asked: "How many of us in our boyhood days drove cows to pasture?" It was developed that every one of the President's official family had performed that service in his youth.



## Influence of the Soil on Animals

Time and again The Farmer has called attention to the influence which the character of the soil has on the animal life of a country or district. The hardest soldiers of France come from the "chalk lands" out from Paris. The same class of soil has produced the sturdy type of men that Vermont is famous for and the renowned horses of Kentucky. Professor Primrose McConnell, of Scotland, in a recent work, makes the following statement regarding the influence of soil on wool:

"The character of the wool of a sheep is largely influenced by the nature of the ground over which the animal ranges. The deleterious effect of the chalk or lime of a limestone formation has long been known, and as long as 1837 Youatt suggested an explanation of this. Minute particles of chalk or limestone become entangled in the wool and have a corrosive effect on the fibre and harden it, and render it less pliable; the action being, in fact, similar to separating the wool from the pelt by the action of linewater in the work of the fellmonger. Youatt also suggested that another action was taking place, though little suspected. The "yolk" or the fatty excretion of complex composition, amounts to some 15 per cent. of a total weight of an unwashed fleece in average cases; when limy matter comes into contact with this there is a chemical union and a true soap is formed which tends to wash out with the rain, thus depriving the wool of its "natural pabulum and unguent," and causing a certain amount of harshness in the same. Youatt quotes a case given by the great Bakewell of a district in the north of Derbyshire, where a "fault" separates the limestone from some siliceous grit formations. The wool off the sandstone was worth in the market in his day 1s. 6d. per stone more—say 1 halfpenny per pound—that that of the limestone though it was the same breed of sheep in both cases, and the flocks were similarly treated by the farmers. Conversely, of course, the sheep themselves would thrive best on the limestone—would be healthier and yield better mutton—but the fact remains that all limestone formations tend to make the wool of the sheep thereon "harsh" and unyielding. Even the pure limpid water off limestone rocks must not be used for fleece washing for the same reason. On the other hand, the wool of sheep grown on valley bottoms and alluvial soils is soft and silky, and long, of which the Leicester and Lincolns are examples. This variation in the quality of wool depending on the nature of the soil is commented on by Rogers in his "Sixth Century of Work and Wages," (abridged edition, p. 82), in the following words: 'Goodness of wool in England produced in the fifteenth century and in the centuries before that period are characterized by analogous excellence in the nineteenth.'

"The character and quality of wool is, indeed, so much a matter of locality—that is, of soil and rock formation—that the value of the 'clip' of individual farms is well known to the wool brokers, and at some of the Highland markets, for instance, the wool is sold by 'character'—that is, the merchant buys it without seeing even a sample of it, as he knows from former experience the nature of the produce of each farm. Bakewell classed wool soils thus: Clay, the best; sand next; lastly lime, or of that nature."

The high price of beef and the scarcity of labor is causing some farmers in Ontario to turn to beef raising more than to dairying. This is most noticeable in districts that have always been inclined towards beef raising.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

**K. McIVOR**, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Introducer and grower of Western Rye Grass. Being overstocked, I will offer for the next month some bulls, nine months to two years old, which should draw attention. Also two litters of Yorkshire pigs ready to wean. Come and see them. Farm one mile from station.

**J. T. ELLIOTT**, Live Stock Auctioneer, Bois-Sevain, Man. Have been and am now booked for the best sales of high classed stock held in Manitoba. Thoroughly acquainted with individual merit and pedigree. Write me before claiming dates. Terms reasonable.

**MCPHERSON BROS.**, Calgary, Alta., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Draft Horses. Choice young bulls and well broken matched teams, 2800 to 3200. Correspondence solicited.

**D. FRASER & SONS**, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Southdowns. Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty from the best strains in U.S.

**JAS. GLENNIE**, Longburn, Man., importer and Breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

**A. R. DOUGLAS**, Franklin, Man., breeder of A. large English Berkshire swine. Young stock for sale. Booking orders for spring pigs. Prices right.

**W. M. MAXWELL**, Moropano, Man., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. A few choice young Shorthorns, both sex, for sale. Correspondence solicited.

**J. H. KINNEAR & SON**, Souris, Man., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle. Baron's Pride, imp., herd bull. Eight young bulls for sale, also A1 B. P. Rock Cookers.

**GEORGE PLAYFAIR, Jr.**, Baldur, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Poland Chinas and Large English Berkshires. Two choice young bulls and swine of both sexes for sale.

**JOHN TURNER**, "Bonnie Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. John Turner, Carroll, Man.

**W. H. THOMPSON**, East Selkirk, Manitoba. W. For sale—Several first-prize Cotswold, Oxford Down and Dorset Horned rams.

**W. M. M. CHAMPION**, Reaburn, Man., Ayrshires and Berkshires. W. P. Rocks only fowl kept. Young stock for sale.

**FINLAY MCRAE**, Brandon, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. An extra good stock bull and four bull calves for sale.

**A. & J. MORRISON**, breeders of Shorthorns. Carman P.O., Homewood Station on St. Charles branch C.N.R.

**H. L. McDIARMID**, Headingly, Man., breeder of Berkshires, Tamworths and Yorkshires. Stock for sale.

**S. W. PAISLEY**, Live Stock Auctioneer by appointment to the North-West Government. Address for dates, Lacombe, Alta.

**D. VAN VORIS**, 436 Maryland Ave., Winnipeg. Breeder and importer prize Belgian Hares and Red Caps. Young stock for sale, \$2.00 pair.

**W. C. EDWARDS & CO.**, North Nation Mills, P.Q., importers and breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

**J. VAN VEEN**, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.

**HENRY LAYCOCK**, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

**W. C. EDWARDS & CO.**, Rockland, Ont., importers and breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

**A. & J. CHADBURN**, Ralpherton, Man., breeders of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stallion rising 2 yrs. and young cattle, both sex.

**JOHN LAWRENCE**, Maple Grove Ranch, Maplo Creek, N.W.T., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Saddle and General Purpose Horses.

**JAMES D. BROOKS**, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale.

**A. CUMMING**, Rosebank Farm, Lone Tree, Man., Polled Angus Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Both sex for sale. Write.

**D. E. CORBETT**, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Shropshires. A few nice shearling rams and ram lambs; also ewes.

**JOHN TRAQUAIR**, Welwyn, Assa., Polled Angus Cattle, Victoria's Queen mothers, Charners, Mayflowers, etc.

**W. HARDY**, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, York-hire Swine and Black Minorca Poultry.

**A. T. BARTLEMAN**, Wapella, Assa., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Three June litters, also three sows. Nov. litter also. B. Rock eggs.

**JAS. J. STEWART**, Gladstone, Man., breeder of Improved large English Yorkshires. Prices reasonable.

**THOS. McCARTNEY**, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

**E. MICHENER**, Red Deer, Alberta, breeder of Ayrshire cattle. Stock for sale.

**JAMES L. WANNOP**, Creecford, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Bulls and heifers for sale.

**HENRY JAMIESON**, Red Deer, Alta., breeder of Jersey cattle. Young stock for sale.

**W. V. EDWARDS**, Maple Grove Farm, Souris, W. Man., breeder of Jersey Cattle. Four young bulls for sale.

**ALEX. STEVENSON**, Brookside Farm, Kilnarney, Man., Shorthorn stock for sale.

**GEO. GORDON**, Muirton Farm, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorns. Choice young stock.

**ADAMSON BROS.**, Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

**L. A. BRADLEY**, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Tamworths. Young pigs for sale.

**GEO. ALLISON**, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale.

**G. & W. BENNIE**, Castleaveray, Man., Short horns and Clydes. Young stock for sale.

**STEEL BROS.**, Glenboro, Man., Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young stock for sale.

**S. WHITMAN**, Souris, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Young Pigs for sale.

**W. N. CROWELL**, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

**W. M. J. MILLER**, Solsgirth, Man., Hereford Cattle.

**GEO. KINNON**, Cottonwood, Assa., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale.

**T. R. TODD**, Hillyview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young Stock for sale.

**F. COLLYER**, Welwyn, Assa., breeder Polled Angus and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

**D. ALLISON**, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man., Shorthorns and Berkshire Swine.

**W. H. PHILLIPS**, Keyes, Man., has fine pure-bred Berkshires always for sale.

**O.I.C. SWINE** A. E. Thompson, Wakopa, Manitoba.

**J. MACFARLANE**, Moose Jaw, Assa., breeder of Clydesdales.

**ALEX WOOD**, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

**JOHN LOGAN**, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

**For Sale**—Team of good oxen, eight years old. Herbert Bing, Cailmount, Assa. 22-24

**For Sale**—Some fine Mammoth Bronze turkey gobblers, also Barred Rock cockerels. Apply to J. B. Seubitz, Cypress River, Man. 22

**For Sale**—10 choice shearling rams, 20 choice ram lambs. All registered Oxfords. Apply to Jos. B. Jickling, Carman, Man.

**Three ShortHorn Bulls for Sale**—All rising two. Apply Foreman, Castle Farm, Teulon, Man. tf

**Special Sale**—Mammoth Bronze turkeys from stock of Wilding and Maw, crated free. Tom, \$2.00; hen, \$1.50. A. Guibert, Letellier, Man. 22-1

**For Sale**—Pure bred Tamworth boar, two years old, or would exchange for younger animal of same breed. Finlay Thompson, Kemnay, Man. 21-22

**For Sale**—20 Shorthorns, choice bred bulls, cows, and heifers in calf, herd bull, sired by Grisdeman (imported). Wm. King, Oakley Stock Farm, Fork River, Dauphin, Manitoba.

**For Sale**—Threshing outfit, Sawyer-Massey traction engine, 20 h.p., American Advance separator, 40 x 60, automatic weigher and bagger, tank, pump end hose. In good working order. Apply to G. P. Waetle, Oak Bluff, Man.

**Scotch Canadians**—At present in Scotland, would buy Clydesdales, Shorthorns or Ayrshires on commission, thoroughly experienced, bank reference, B. N. America, Brandon, Man. Apply to J. S. care The Nor-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man. 22

**For Sale**—Well established implement business, full stock of best quality machines carried, large new warehouse, in one of the best agricultural centres of the province. For full particulars address Dealer, care Nor-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man. 22

**Wanted**—In every municipality in Manitoba and Northwest, a resident farmer to sell our teas to consumers in his own district. If you are interested, write for information. East India Tea Co., 559 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man. 18-23

**For Sale or Exchange**—For western range borses, an imported registered Clyde stallion, heavy, quiet, very sure; also Standard registered pacing stallion, untrained, but can pace very fast, no bobbles or boots, very quiet single or double. Apply to Box 19, Dauphin, Man. 22-23

**For Sale**—One pair R. C. B. Minorcas, 1901 batch; one trio R. C. B. Minorcas, 1902 batch; one pair B. B. R. Game Bantams; one L. Brahma cock, pair or trio 1901 batch; all good birds. All correspondence answered promptly. Address Jos. Dixon, 379 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg. 22-24

**For Sale**—One registered Holstein bull, five months old. Apply to James Harwood, Box 1, Roland, Man.

**For Sale**—Good fresh Brome Grass Seed, warranted pure, price 10 cents per lb., bags 15c. each. Capt. E. S. Andrews, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. 21-22

**For Sale**—Deerhound pups, well bred, five bitches, one dog, 8 weeks old, from my celebrated dog "General" and prize-winning bitch "Jess." \$25 each, F.O.B. Apply to O'Brien, Dominion City, Man. 21-24

**For Sale**—Pure bred Barred Rock Cockrels. Only one breed kept, and that for utility. Price \$1.00 each. Address A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 21-22

**Quarter Section**—Nine miles from Hartgrave, six from Minota, 90 acres under cultivation, 20 fenced, balance bay and pasture. \$800 worth of grain on it this year. Buildings, fence and well. Price, \$1,200, \$200 down, balance in annual instalments. For further particulars apply to Jemee Morton, Two Creeks, Man.

**For Sale**—\$1.00 each. Two hundred pure bred chickens, White and Barred Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns, Wyandotte, Game Bantams. A few Buff Orpingtons at \$2.00 each. Also Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Guinea and Pea Fowls, Golden Pheasants, Fancy Pigeons, Rough Necks, Fantails, Homers, Canary Birds. New hand-power bone cutter, sell or exchange for larger one. 150 tons good hay at stakes or on ears. Apply to A. Guibert, Letellier, Man.

**WANTED Reliable Men** in every locality throughout Canada to introduce our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, :long roads and all conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$60.00 per month and expenses, not to exceed \$2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, honest, reliable men. No experience needful. Write for full particulars.

**THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO.**, London, Ont.

## POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS

The Famous Prize-Winning Herd of Western Canada.



**J. E. MARPLES**, Deleau, Man.

## ALBERTA BRED SHORTHORNS

We have 100 head of pure-bred Scotch Shorthorns. The herd is headed by Jubilee—28858—imported. Our yearlings made the highest average at Calgary sale, May, 1902.

Visitors welcome, and met by appointment at Cowley Station.

**MEAD BROS.**, Pincher Creek, Alta.

## Shorthorns and Yorkshires

I have for sale my stock bull Masterpiece (23750), red roan and a sure stock getter. He is by Grand Sweep (Imp.). Also three young bulls by Masterpiece. Improved Yorkshire sows with pig end boars fit for service, also young spring pigs. White Plymouth Rock eggs. Correspondence solicited.

**JAS. BRAY**, Oak Grove Farm, LONGBURN, MAN.

## LOCAL AGENTS WANTED TO REPRESENT THE WESTERN FARMERS'

## Live Stock Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: RDOM 251 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

Chartered by the Manitoba Govt. and the N. W. T.

P. O. Box 1382.

Losses paid to date . . . . . \$8,000.00

D. PRITCHARD, C. H. JEFFERYS,

President Secretary.

### Scale of Points for Judging a Dairy Cow.

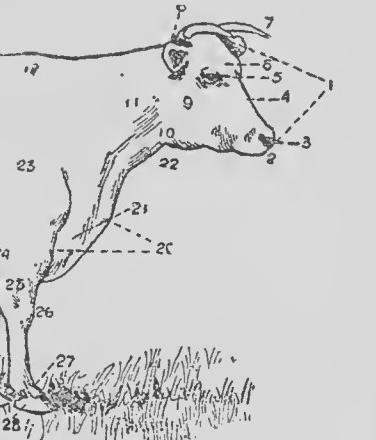
Time and again we have given the points of a dairy cow, but we take pleasure in giving them now in a way that will appeal to the eye, and thus more firmly fixing them in the mind. The accompanying illustration, as well as the account are from the Year Book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In the accompanying illustrations are indicated the parts of the cow taken into consideration in judging her merits as a dairy cow.

In judging dairy stock, 100 is assumed to represent the ideal or perfect dairy cow. The following is a list of the general qualities and particular parts considered with the figures at the right indicating the "weight" or importance attached to each in making up the total of 100 points which stands for perfection:

#### GENERAL APPEARANCE.

Constitutional vigor, as shown by size, apparent health, strength, activity and "general appearance". Farm, wedge-shaped as viewed from front, side and top ..... 5 Quality, hair fine, soft; skin medium thickness, loose, mellow and unctuous, with yellow secretion ..... 5



1. Head.	12. Withers.	23. Shoulder.	34. Fore udder.
2. Muzzle.	13. Back.	24. Elbow.	35. Hind udder.
3. Nostril.	14. Loins.	25. Forearm.	36. Teats.
4. Face.	15. Hip bone.	26. Knee.	37. Upper thigh.
5. Eye.	16. Pelvic arch.	27. Ankle.	38. Stifle.
6. Forehead.	17. Rump.	28. Hoof.	39. Twist.
7. Horn.	18. Tail.	29. Heart girth.	40. Leg, or gaskin.
8. Ear.	19. Switch.	30. Side, or barrel.	41. Hock.
9. Cheek.	20. Chest.	31. Belly.	42. Shank.
10. Throat.	21. Brisket.	32. Flank.	43. Dew claw.
11. Neck.	22. Dewlap.	33. Milk vein.	

Temperament, active and nervous (but not "wild"), indicated by movements, eyes and lean appearance ..... 5

#### HEAD AND NECK.

Forehead, broad and full ..... 2 Horns, small and fine, not too long, set well apart ..... 1 Eyes, large, prominent, bright and yet placid ..... 1 Face, lean, not too short, straight or slightly dished ..... 1 Muzzle, clean and strong, mouth and nostrils large ..... 1 Ears, medium size, fine in texture, yellow secretion abundant ..... 1 Neck, rather long and thin, fine; clean throat and light dewlap ..... 1

#### FOREQUARTERS.

Chest and brisket, broad and strong, low, but not too fleshy ..... 3 Withers, well defined, firm and lean 1 Shoulders, light, not too fleshy and oblique ..... 1 Legs, straight, rather short, and not too large or coarse ..... 3

#### BODY.

Back, well defined, lean, open-jointed, not too level, and smooth; a good spine ..... 3 Barrel or body, long and large, ribs broad, well arched, open and well defined; a large, strong body ..... 8 Heart girth, large and deep; abundant room for active heart and lungs ..... 4 Belly, large, broad and deep, with a large and strong navel ..... 6 Lein, broad and strong ..... 3

#### HINDQUARTERS.

Hips, wide apart ..... 2



NEW BARN ON ROXEY STOCK FARM, THE PROPERTY OF J. A. S. MACMILLAN, BRANDON.

Pelvic arch, prominent and strong ..... 3 Rump, long and wide ..... 2 Tail, long, fine, with a good switch ..... 1 Thighs, long and lean, no beefiness; thin flanks ..... 3 Legs, straight, rather short, wide apart, giving open twist, and not too large or coarse ..... 3

if neck is short, thick and beefy, mark  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$ , or perhaps 0; if fore udder is deficient or defective, mark 6, 4 or 2, as the case may be. A good cow closely criticised and scored should have a total of 100 points or more or less.

### A New Packing Co.

The United States Packing Co. was incorporated at Trenton, New Jersey, on October 22nd. The capital stock is \$1,000,000. The papers filed in connection with the incorporation give the company the right to buy, sell, breed, and deal in cattle, sheep, poultry, game, fish and all kinds of live stock. The company can establish or erect markets and build butcher shops and deal in all kinds of meat, poultry, fish, game and other things incident to the meat, poultry or fish trade.

Provision is made for building steamship and other lines of transportation, the only exception being the right to build a railroad in New Jersey. Powers are given to "acquire and undertake the good will, property right and assets and the liabilities of any person, firm or association and to pay for these rights in cash, stock or bonds of the corporation or otherwise."

The suspicion in the east is that the incorporation of the company with \$1,000,000 capital was done with a view to testing the feeling of the public at this time, and further because it would not be a violation of the injunction issued by the United States Circuit Court against the packers unless the federal authorities should succeed in connecting the merging companies with the new incorporation. Chicago packers deny all knowledge of this company and the names of the incorporators reveal nothing, as they are merely clerks. It is expected that once the company is formed the capital will be greatly increased.

Since the above was written another company has been formed at Chicago, in which several of the packing houses are interested, or are said to be. It is thought that later the two companies may amalgamate.

Notes.—In scoring or marking, give to each part the number of points which it appears to deserve upon the scale given; use fractions of one-fourth if necessary. Thus, if forehead is broad, full and satisfactory, mark 2;



FARM HOME OF ALICK CUMMING, SIX MILES NORTH OF WILLOW RANGE, MAN.

### Cattle Raising Pays.

An American paper gives the following summary and lesson from, we presume, the work of Walter Lynch, Westbourne, Manitoba. Readers will therefore, pursue the paragraph with interest:

"Thirty years ago a Canadian farmer invested in a good but not fashionably bred Shorthorn cow. He bred her and her descendants to good bulls. This year he sold his herd, all bred by himself except the herd bull, and all descended from the original cow. They numbered sixty head and brought, exclusive of the bull, \$10,145. No doubt this herd had more than paid its way ever since it was founded; otherwise the breeder would not have kept it up. It would be interesting to know what the old cow brought this breeder; but certainly she proved a good investment. Another example of success from a humble beginning. A man does not need to be wealthy to make a start in breeding live stock. If he has the ability and is willing to give the business the attention it requires he can build up a good herd that will some day make him independent."

### Stock Judging Contests.

The stock judging contests between students from various colleges will again be an interesting feature at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago the first week in December. The agricultural colleges will be more fully represented than last year, though some of them have decided to stay out. Professor Kennedy, of Iowa, had a bunch of his students down to the Kansas State Fair, where they went over all the classes of live stock ahead of the judges. This is good practice work. The prizes offered students are valuable ones. In addition to the \$750 Spoor trophy, the beautiful "Bonheur" modeled bull, the Breeders' Gazette and John Clay, Jr., of Chicago, offer a special purse of \$250 each for the students' contests. Nothing can encourage the young men more than these contests when friendly rivalry of the true sportsman character prevails. As an educational feature, this contest possibly has no equal in regular school work.

### Care of the Colts.

This winter's feeding will largely make or mar the colt. The future horse will be a much more valuable one if his care and comfort are considered this winter. Give him a roomy box stall, in a warm place. See that he is supplied with good hay with a liberal allowance of bran, oats or ground feed. A few roots will be an advantage. If good feed is scarce let the colts have it and the work horses go without. The treatment should be such as to advance maturity and maintain a thrifty condition.

Don't be in a hurry to breed your sows. Few farmers have made a success with March farrows. It is better not to breed until near the first of the year; then when the little fellows begin to arrive the weather will be warm and they will make rapid growth, and will also make a better hog than one that has been stunted by sickness because he arrived at a poor season of the year.

**Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam**

**The safest, best BLISTER ever used.** Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all bunches or blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., TORONTO, ONT.

**White Polled Cattle.**

Morton county, North Dakota, boasts of the only herd of white polled cattle in the world. They are owned by A. Boley, a farmer living five miles north of Mandan, who has been breeding them for the last ten years. The stock originated from a white muley bull used on common cows, the progeny being, as a rule, white and without horns. By a system of in-breeding of the best specimens a type of white polled has become quite well fixed. A part of the herd have red ears, which is not considered a disqualification. No breeding stock has ever been sold and the owner does not anticipate offering any for some time to come. All animals not needed for breeding purposes are slaughtered. They are large-framed cattle, but somewhat rough in form. In general conformation they approach nearer to the Shorthorns than to any of the other breeds. Mr. Boley claims that the cows are exceptionally good milkers. The herd is attracting considerable attention locally, but whether they will ever become a distinct and popular breed remains to be seen.

**Restocking Boer Farms.**

Some time ago The Farmer called attention to the fact that in purchasing stock to place on the Boer farms in South Africa the British Government was likely to pass over Canada and purchase in Argentina. Hon. Sydney Fisher took up this matter with the British government, and on October 28 received word that the money set apart for this purpose was being administered by Lord Milner and that he would have to be consulted. This is a put off, and by the time Lord Milner can be communicated with a great deal of the stock will have been purchased. We expect it will end in no purchases being made here at all, certainly none in the West. Cattle can be obtained for less money per head in Argentina and the cost of shipping them to Cape Town will also be less, so that the money will go farther, i.e., more animals can be purchased in Argentina than in Canada, hence we are likely to see no purchases here.

F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, says: "Corn thrown into a well-bred pig is cash. The hog is a patented machine, fully capable of taking care of all the raw material set before it. It is self-regulating, and self-oiling, never gives out and is perfectly reliable. The machine can take ten bushels of corn and put them into the room that the bushel will require. Take a good hog and fill him with corn and fatten him. Seven pounds of corn will make one pound of fat, and that pound worth many times seven pounds of corn. The hog is a condenser of freight rates. Ship him to England and the freight on him would be much less than on the corn it took to fatten him, and he will bring several times the amount of money."

Professor Koch has given the medical profession another nut to crack. At the International Conference on Tuberculosis at Berlin, on October 25th, he reaffirmed, with added proof, his previous dictum that infection from cattle was almost, if not entirely, impossible. He also poured contempt on those faddists who advocate the boiling of milk as a preventative of the danger of transmission of tubercle bacilli from cows to man. He asked those who were so nervous about milk why they ignored the question of butter, in which all such bacilli were in myriads. He averred that boiling milk did not exterminate the bacilli of tuberculosis, and that sterilizing impaired its quality. If infection by bovine tuberculosis was frequent from milk, positive proof ought to be obtainable. But it was not. The danger of phthisical persons acting as milkers and handlers of milk is immeasurably greater than its gets credit for.

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THE CLELLAND HOMESTEAD, BALMORAL, MAN.

Now the property of Adolph Hagen, who comes from Iowa to locate in Western Canada.

### Ventilating Farm Stables.

Now that winter is here and live stock of all kinds are going into winter quarters, the question of the proper ventilation of those stables becomes an important subject. We very much fear that in our desire to have warm stables the question of making provision for a free supply of fresh air has been overlooked and as a consequence one is greeted with a rush of heavy, foul air as soon as the door is opened. In this connection we reproduce what Dr. A. S. Alexander, a well-known American veterinarian, has to say on this subject in an exchange. He says:—

In our experience the fact that bad ventilation is a common cause of lack of thrift and health in horses is less understood by the average horseman than any other item in the management of horses. In the care of the human race, and especially in the management of sick people, the old idea that the doors and windows should be closely shut has long since been exploded. With horse management it seems to be different. Almost every day we go into stables where the air is so bad that animals simply cannot live in a healthy state. Here they consume food without gaining in flesh, and when they go to work it is to lag and sweat easily, and show no vim and vigor in the harness. Such horses show a train of symptoms unmistakable to the well-trained hygienist. Their coats are coarse, rough and staring. Their legs are stocked (swollen or filled); their urine is yellow and thick, their manure hard or abnormally soft, and coughs and colds that do not easily respond to medicine are the rule.

#### THE NEED OF PURE AIR.

It should be understood that when a horse stands in the stable he is giving off carbonic acid gas, which is poisonous to animal life. This gas is heavier than the atmosphere and tends to fall to the ground. At the same time he gives off other gases from the rectum, and the same gases form from decomposing manure and urine. Were he to remain any length of time without fresh air he would die of suffocation—would drown in his own noxious exhalations. In most stables it is impossible for a horse to actually die in this way, for the attendants pass in and out and allow some air to enter, and a few cracks and holes usually allow some inlet of the life-sustaining atmosphere. How often, however, do we find that this is about all the attempt or provision made to provide horses with air! Add lack of fresh air to lack of cleanliness, and it will easily be seen that the horse stands, when idle, in a death-dealing environment. But how many men see it? How many recognize the danger of such an environment? We have seen many cases of fever in dark, dirty, badly ventilated basement barns fail to respond to drugs, yet make an almost immediate

recovery when brought into the light, exposed to God's sunlight and allowed to drink their full of pure, fresh air. Without medicine, mind you! Nay, fresh air is the best possible medicine for a horse that has become sick in a badly ventilated barn. It is the most necessary medicament in lung troubles, for the lungs are crying out for oxygen. It is the necessary medicine where loss of appetite, harsh, staring coat, swelled legs and such other kindred evils as diabetes and indigestion have accrued from its lack, plus the evil gases that abide where oxygen is deficient. Open the doors and windows of the stables and "let a little sunshine in." Open the ventilators and let fresh air enter freely, and provide an outlet for noxious gases, and the horses will respond immediately in looks, in appetite and in labor.

#### PROVIDING FOR VENTILATION.

It is necessary, then, to allow fresh air to enter and foul air to escape. Hot vapors, such as ammonia, sulphuretted hydrogen and carburetted hydrogen, present in stables, are light, and rise to the roof. Carbonic acid gas is heavy and finds its way to the floor, then continues to rise higher and higher as its amount increases. Fresh air entering at the ground level takes care of the carbonic acid gas; roof ventilators remove the light gases so long as they act as suction pumps. The ordinary ridge ventilator is, however, an inlet at one time and an outlet at other times, according to the direction of the prevailing wind. Sometimes the ridge ventilator is providing an inflow of fresh air; at other times it is pumping out bad air. It should do one or the other, or both, at the same time. It is incomplete in action if it does different work at different times. This may be remedied by inserting a median partition board in the ventilator in direction of its greatest diameter. Where this is done it will be found that, according to the way of the

wind, one side of the ventilator is at all times pumping out air and the other allowing it to enter. By furnishing the stable opening of the ventilator shaft with sliding doors advantage can be readily taken of either action of the ventilator, as required. Windows should be made to open in a different way than is usually the case, if proper ventilation is to be secured. The upper half of each window should be hinged at the centre, so that the top will fall inward when it is opened. This is the opposite of ordinary transom construction and is advised in that it provides an inclined plane for the incoming air to strike, and by which it is directed upward against the ceiling, whence it falls down gently throughout the stable, without causing a direct draft.

#### AVOID DIRECT DRAFT.

In the old-fashioned way the window allowed the air to enter in a direct line, or downward, upon the backs of the occupants in the form of an injurious draft. This should be avoided, for the correct principle of ventilation necessitates, or contemplates, the introduction of an adequate amount of fresh air at all times, the perfect removal of noxious gases, and at all times absence of drafts. Ventilated in this way, a stable cannot well have too much fresh air for horses that are working daily. Warmth provided by the exclusion of fresh air is positively deadly and increases the amount of food consumed, but reduces the value of the food to the consumers. This is due to the fact that warmth causes sweating, which is weakening; sweating means consumption of the fluids of the body; that fluid must be replenished by additional drinking water, and consumption of water means waste of food in temperature elevation. More food is, consequently, required where more water is needed and where the digestive apparatus is overtaxed, and when the same overtaxing extends to the skin, pores, sweat glands, liver and

kidneys, it may be easily understood why the horse becomes weak, thin and unable to give good returns in work for the amount of food consumed.

#### HEALTH DEMANDS VENTILATION.

The constant inhalation of noxious gases means a partially poisoned animal—an animal with vitiated blood, with debilitated constitution, and sluggish circulation. Should disease strike such an animal it is ready to succumb, or is long in throwing off the attack. It is such animals that annually fall by the hundred before the scourge of influenza, strangles, pulmonary disease and purpura hemorrhagica. It is in badly ventilated stables that we get most of our cases of glanders and farcy, and about all of the cases of disease covered by the big name in the last paragraph. All of this loss might be vastly lessened by proper ventilation. Animals would work better, look better, eat less, drink less, remain healthy more of the time, and if attacked recuperate more quickly were perfect ventilation the rule rather than the exception in the stables of the land. This subject is worth thinking about. We trust this article may stimulate thought and result in necessary and profitable action.

### Nature's Remedy.

During the week J. J. McHugh, of the firm of McHugh Bros., of Calgary, who are among the largest horse breeders in Canada, was in town on business. Mr. McHugh is no stranger in this part of the country, for besides being an old-timer in Alberta he was interested in a large contract during the building of the Crow's Nest railway. While here he made a trip up to the Sulphur Springs above town and secured two large cans of the sediment that collects below the springs, which contains lime and magnesia and runs as high as 60 per cent. sulphur. This sediment has long been used at the Sanitarium Hotel in giving "mud" baths and has worked many wonderful cures in bad cases of scrofula, chronic rheumatism and kindred diseases. Mr. McHugh, however, claims that he has used it with great success in cases of mange, scratches and sore shoulders on both his range and work stock and never loses an opportunity of securing a fresh supply of the sediment for his horse ranch while in this section of the country.—Frank Sentinel.

Vol. II of the Canadian Hereford Herd Book has just been issued by the secretary, Henry Wade, Toronto, Ont. It contains the pedigrees of 688 bulls and 728 cows.

The Ontario breeders are preparing for auction sales at Ottawa on February 11th, 1903, and at Guelph on February 20th. At Ottawa 40 Shorthorn and 10 Ayrshire bulls will be offered and at Guelph 80 bulls of all breeds.

The St. Louis World's Fair grounds have been enlarged by the addition of 400 acres to the west, which will make them a parallelogram two miles long and a mile wide. On part of this new ground an artificial lake will be formed.



THRESHING ON THE FARM OF T. E. M. BANTING, BANTING, MAN.

**The Feet of the Horse.**

One of the wideawake horsemen of to-day is C. D. Sinead, V. S. He always has some good sound advice to give when he speaks. The following article on the above subject appeared some time ago in The Tribune Farmer and is worthy the attention of every intending horse breeder in the West. Just now many farmers are preparing to extend their horse breeding operations and we cannot emphasize what he has to say too strongly. He says:—

The foot of a horse is bred, not made by man with either drugs or mechanical appliances. While it is true by care in shoeing and management of the feet many poor-footed horses can be made serviceable for certain kinds of work, a really good foot cannot be made. A horse—I care not how good he may be otherwise—with a flat foot can never be depended upon for road work. A flat foot means a thin shell and a weak sole; and the pounding of the foot on a hard road always results in pushing the coffin bone down upon the sole of the foot; and a convex sole will be the result, and the shell at the quarters will be more or less driven up, thus creating an injury of the cartilages of the foot; also the coronary ligament from which the shell grows. Hence it is one side of your horse's foot grows faster than the other.

The shoeing with a broad web shoe or a well-fitted bar shoe will, to some extent, prevent this, as it gives pressure to the sole as well as shell pressure. I would by all means advise that your horse be shod with a bar shoe, or, better still, a rubber cushion shoe or pad. By using the following hoof liquid around the coronet twice or three times weekly it will to some extent relieve the brittleness of the shell of the foot and the nails will hold better. The liquid is made by mixing oil of tar and oil of turpentine, of each one part; pure raw linseed oil, three parts.

While on the subject of horses' feet I desire to call the attention of all who raise colts to the saying attributed to the Bedouin of the desert, "No foot, no horse." Whether the Arab was the first man who uttered this or not I cannot say; neither do I care. A more truthful saying is hard to find. Yet, as I have observed horses practically all my life, how little attention has been paid to this truism in the breeding of horses. Farmers are by far too much given to paying no attention to the feet of a sire when they think of breeding a mare. They look at size, style, action or a record made at some racetrack, and perhaps at the limbs, enough to see whether they are straight or crooked. Then, providing he has a good mane and doesn't crook his tail, he is patronized as a No. 1 sire. No; hold on! The service fee must be from \$2.50, not to exceed \$10. Ten dollars is the average farmer's limit, and that always includes a guarantee for a colt that will stand and suck.

Now, as intimated at the beginning, the horse may have a kind disposition, good wind; in short, be in every way good down to the feet; and yet he is no horse to endure work in any place you may desire to use him. A coarse fibred foot means a coarse, spongy bone in his whole frame. It means a coarse fibred muscle in all the muscles of the body, a little over-taxing of which means a lame horse. It is the quality of all fabrics we wear which gives them endurance, and it is just as true when applied to the construction of a horse. We can see more of the horse's anatomy when we look at his feet, by far, than when we look at his body. We can see the skin covering large muscles of the arm, thigh and loins, but we can't see whether the fibre of those muscles is fine or coarse. But when we see the foot we see what that is, and from that we know all other parts are in unison. Nature doesn't put a fine fibred foot under coarse bone and muscle, and vice versa. With a poor, coarse fibred foot (whether it be flat or a cap foot, no matter about that), never will be found above it a tough, elastic muscle or a fine, hard bone.

Farmers, think of this before coupling your mare. Don't breed to a sire with a poor foot. See that it is a round, smooth foot. If flat, stop right there. If short and upright, with a narrow heel, with a tendency to contraction, stop. Don't breed from him. Remember like begets like. During the summer of 1901 and winters of 1901 and 1902 I spent considerable time in Minnesota, and saw many sires that were being used, and also talked with hundreds of breeders concerning their breeding, and I am going to say now the horses of the northwest section of our great country have far better feet than the horses of the Eastern States. The farmers have learned the value of feet, and when they learn that they have the key to a good horse.

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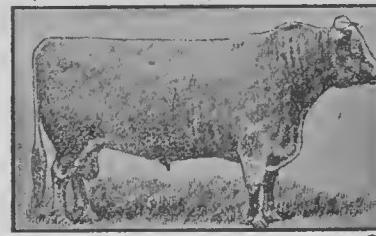
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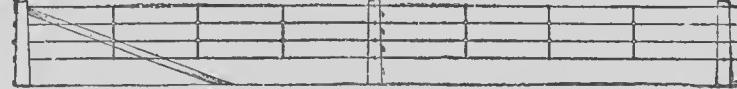
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FOR SALE—One bull, 3 yrs. old, 1st and silver medal at Winnipeg, and two bull calves. Also stockers by the carload.

**ANGUS CALVES**

Bulls and Heifers, best families, low blocky type. Prices right and satisfaction assured. We have satisfied customers from Winnipeg to the Rockies. Write

**JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Assa.**

**The Suffolk Horse.**

A short time ago we gave a little notice of this, perhaps, the least known of all the English breeds of horses by western men. Alex. Galbraith, the well-known Wisconsin dealer, has recently imported a few stallions and introduces them by the following article in an American exchange:

Of all breeds of horses which old England has given to the world the Suffolks are probably the least known in this country. Despite this fact, however, their pedigrees extend further back into the eighteenth century than do those of any other horse except the Thoroughbred or race horse and the record appears to have been kept with faith and accuracy.

**ORIGIN.**

The County of Suffolk in the eastern part of England, the locality whence these famous animals originally sprang, and from which they take their name, is for the most part a clay soiled plain, and though thickly populated and in a very high state of cultivation, the peculiarly stiff and holding nature of the soil makes horse labor in the agricultural districts very toilsome and arduous. The Suffolk farmers resolutely set themselves to establish a breed of horses with the

pearance which undoubtedly gave rise to the old-time name "Suffolk Punch." Their action at the walk is perfect and on the trot they swing along at a pace that is surprising. Their weight while not as great as that of the English Shire horse may be set down at from 1,800 to 2,200 lbs. at full maturity.

**FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.**

Distinct from the Shire they have for generations been used for agricultural more than for heavy truck purposes, and have won many prizes for the best horse for agricultural purposes.

**LONG LIVERS.**

For health and hardiness, and in consequence, for long years of useful life the Suffolks have no equal. As instances of this we give the following facts: Mr. Wright, of Rockford Hall, had 17 and in 10 years never added nor took from his teams except by the purchase of a stallion. The celebrated stud horse, Julian's Boxer, 755, travelled no less than 25 seasons and left an enormous progeny of superior animals. When one considers the great benefit which accrues to a community from the use of a really good stallion for two or three seasons it will readily be seen that the advantages derived from the continued use of such long lived celebrities must be enormous. At one of the early

Spain, France, Austria, Germany, Sweden, Russia, and even on the banks of the Nile.

Do not allow or make the hogs sleep in a place where there is a draft, as this is liable to cause all sorts of complications injurious to the hogs.

The hog will adapt himself to circumstances better than any other farm animal, but there is a limit beyond which careless treatment cannot go.

The Iowa Agricultural College will have a short term corn and live stock judging school January 5 to 17. Prof. T. G. Holden, Ames, Iowa will give full particulars.

The drouth in Australia has curtailed the supply of frozen meat sent to Great Britain. This it is expected will result in an increased demand for supplies from America.

The Cincinnati Price Current estimates the decrease in the number of hogs to market this fall, in the great hog growing States, at about 18 per cent. This should tend to a continuance of high prices here.

Delay in putting cattle into the stable or on to winter feed means a serious

A report of the horse ranging business in the Western States shows a very gloomy state of affairs. The horse range business has been demoralized since the low prices prevailed. Studs have not been kept up, the stallions being allowed to run and inbreeding permitted. Then settlers have crowded in and shut off access to water and there seems to be no disposition to resume active breeding operations.

Germany is having a meat famine. This is due to the restrictions placed upon the importation of foreign meats and the prohibition of canned goods. There is a natural shortage in the country and meat has advanced to 44c. a pound. Many important municipalities have petitioned the government to remove the restrictions, but the minister of agriculture says it is impossible to withdraw the exclusion decrees, averring that the exclusion of foreign animals had immensely improved the veterinary conditions of Germany.

The Liebig Company, says the London Meat Trades Journal, which has for many years possessed vast tracts of cattle farms in Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, is now extending its operations to the Republic of Paraguay, where it has bought two farms, comprising



ON THE FARM OF MATT. SUTTON, THREE MILES WEST OF ROLAND, MAN.

necessary physical qualifications -- a stout heart and a quick step--to overcome those obstacles, and the result of their labor is the Suffolk. Clean legged, weighty, active, courageous and docile, these horses are set enormous tasks on their native soil and these are performed at a merry walk or a sharp trot as the occasion requires.

**COLOR.**

Some peculiar influence of soil climate, or still more likely, personal prejudice has fixed the color of the Suffolks as exclusively chestnut, while an occasional white marking on head or heels is not only admitted but often sought after. No other color is acceptable and is in fact direct evidence of extraneous blood. No man who does not like chestnut horses should ever patronize the Suffolk, for their progeny almost invariably have that color. In this connection it may be said that the prepotency of this breed in this respect is unexcelled.

**CHARACTERS.**

The general appearance of the Suffolk may be set forth as follows: He stands 16 to 16½ hands high, head small and well set on an arching powerful neck, shoulders strong and well laid to take a collar, back very short, ribs well sprung and very deep, quarters smooth and round as an apple, mane and tail full and fine, all carried on good hard, flinty, clean legs with supple joints, the whole presenting a roundness of ap-

pearance of the Suffolk agricultural association a mare and sucking foal were exhibited, whose combined ages it was stated made up the wonderful total of 41 years. This foal, however, was over two years old, but the most reliable evidence clearly shows that the mare was actually 37 years old when the foal was born. The dam of Webb's Rising Star, 1266, was 22 years old when he was dropped and the dam of Loft's Cup Bearer, 842, had 16 foals in 16 successive years. Many more instances of like kind could be quoted, but those show the hardy and prolific nature of the Suffolk.

The handsome chestnuts have not been imported to this country in great numbers, owing to the fact that there are not many of them for sale in England, but what few are here have realized the most sanguine expectations of their fortunate owners. Their progeny from all kinds of native American mares have good size and good bone, while they are particularly smoothly built, almost invariably bright, glossy chestnuts, and make the grandest animals for heavy farming and heavy express wagon work that can be found in the market. The American Suffolk Horse Association has been formed with Peter Hopley as president and the writer as secretary. The Suffolk has come to stay and we hope to see him flourish and multiply in our American soil, as he does in Canada, South America, Australia, and

loss. The hair grows and stands out so that the owner is deceived as to the loss of flesh that is taking place. Save this flesh by feeding and stabling at once.

The revival in horse breeding has sent importers scouring the old lands for suitable horses. Here in our Canadian Northwest large numbers of stallions are being brought in for sale, and farmers will do well to keep their eyes open and secure the best that can be got.

Cattle that are to be shipped off the grass should be put in the yards and fed dry feed for a couple of days. Treated thus, they will shrink less and go onto the market without the objectionable appearance that marks them as grass fed, which discriminates against them when being sold.

The forthcoming report of State Veterinarian M. E. Knowles, of Montana, will present his claim that the office of veterinarian pays for itself many times over in the course of one year through the number of free doses of blackleg vaccine that are given out to stockmen, a plan, by the way, which is not followed in any other State, for the simple reason that application has not been made to the bureau of animal industry of the United States Department of Agriculture for supplies of free vaccine. The same thing is true for the veterinary service of Canada.

178,000 acres, which will in a few years be fully stocked with fine Hereford cattle. This addition makes the total area of the farms owned by this concern 705,000 acres, or more than four times the size of the County of Middlesex.

**Baby enjoys his bath**

all the more, and his sleep is the sweeter when you use

**BABY'S OWN SOAP**

It softens and soothes all skin irritations, keeping it healthy and fresh.

**Don't use imitations on Baby.**

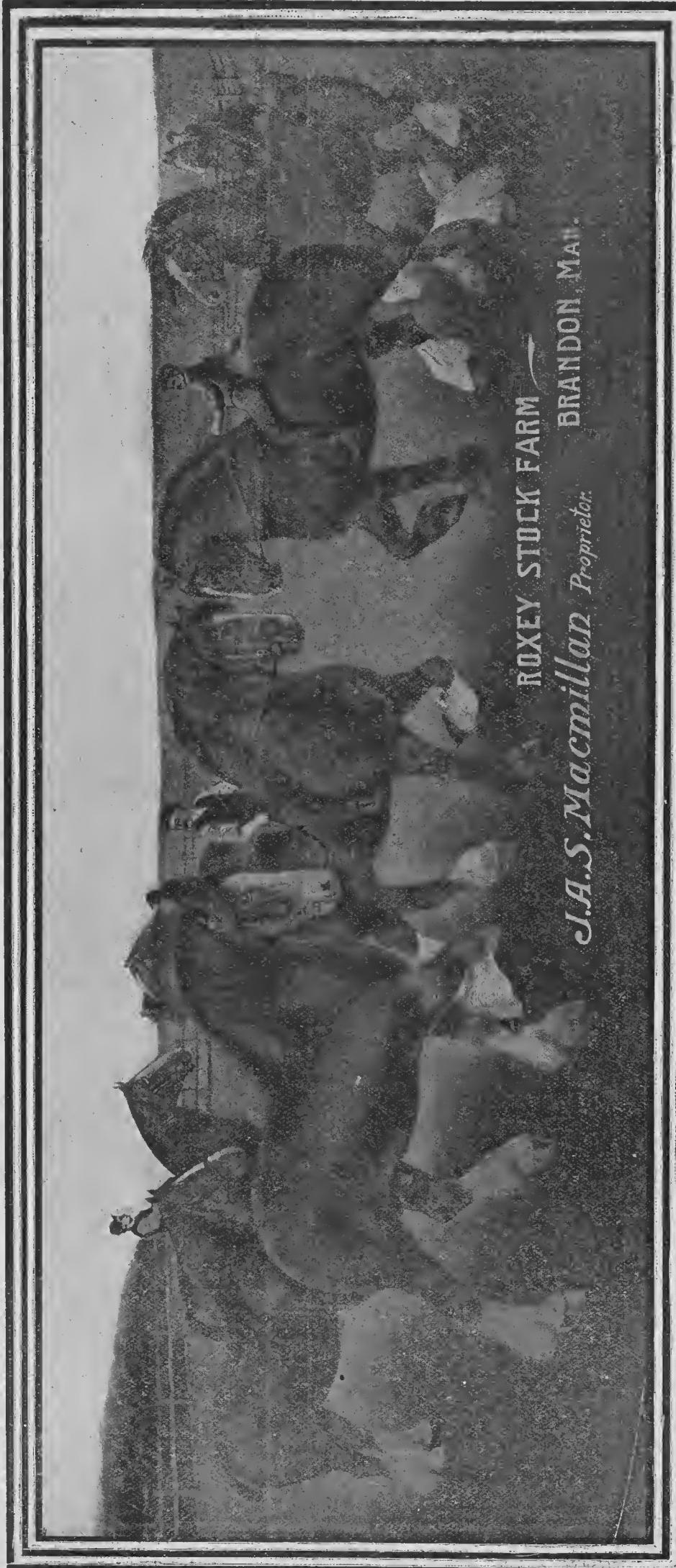
ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS.  
MONTREAL.

*Don't Forget.*

*Don't Forget.*

*Don't Forget.*

J. A. S. MACMILLAN'S BIG SALE  
OF PURE-BRED STOCK



This will be the largest sale of Pedigreed Mares and Fillies ever offered by unrepresented public auction in Manitoba, including many prize winners. Our aim has been to place before the public horses of size, quality and action combined with the best of breeding. Don't miss this sale. Every animal was sold at the last sale. See "Among the Breeders" for some of the stock advertised and many winners. Some choice Stallions will also be offered, and special terms will be made to large parties or syndicates.

FEBRUARY 4, 1903

**WATCH THIS PAGE.**

P. O. BOX 483.

BRANDON, MAN.



FARM BUILDINGS OF G. W. MARSDEN, 3½ MILES NORTHWEST OF BRANDON, MAN.

## AMONG THE BREEDERS.

## Heavy Draft Horse Show.

For some years the breeders of heavy horses in Ontario have felt that the annual Spring Horse Show was held altogether too late in the season for them and that the heavy horses were overshadowed by the more fashionable light harness classes. The heavy horses were judged in the forenoon with practically no one to see them. At the time of the horse show the stallions should be on the road. It was also too late to make sales, then the stabling of the horses at private stables all over the city made it difficult for a buyer to find horses. It would be much better if they could be all stalled together.

These questions were all thoroughly threshed out at a recent meeting of the directors of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association. Dr. Andrew Smith presided and called upon Col. McCrae, of Guelph, to address the meeting. This he did, pointing out that the idea of an earlier date for the show arose from the Clydesdale breeders. They would like a combined show and sale in January, or not later than the middle of February. He wanted it at a time when buyers could attend from the Northwest and from the States. He thought \$1,000 would give them a good start and proposed that it be confined to the heavy draft breeds only, and that stallions only be shown.

The discussion was a lively one, but all agreed that a separate show was needed, not in opposition or antagonistic to the spring show, but in their own interests.

On motion of Robert Beith, M.P., seconded by W. E. Wellington, it was resolved: That a show for the heavy breeds of horses be held in the early part of February, 1903.

Moved by Thos. Graham, seconded by Robert Beith, M.P., That the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association give a grant of \$1,000 to this spring show. Carried.

In the discussion that followed on the character of the show, request was made that prizes be given to females as well as males. Buyers from a distance would want females and they should be on the grounds. It was generally felt that if females were to be shown they should be of the younger classes.

On a motion being put, it was decided to have a stallion show only and that every effort be made to make it a success.

Col. McCrae proposed that a class of instruction in judging horses be a feature of the show.

It was also suggested that the show be open to Clydesdales and Shires, imported and Canadian bred.

At a subsequent meeting of the Clydesdale Association it was decided to grant \$500 of their funds towards this show.

It was also suggested: That in the Canadian bred class animals must not trace to an imported dam, and that the ordinary ruling of the Clydesdale Association apply in this case. "Clydesdale stallions having five top crosses by recorded sires, and Clydesdale mares having four top crosses by recorded sires; and in all cases of Canadian bred animals the dam must be recorded before the male foal is eligible, or in case of a female foal with five crosses, the dam must be recorded before she is eligible."

It was decided that there be two yearling classes, one for imported and one for Canadian bred.

The matter was then left in the hands of the committee appointed to carry out the show. Henry Wade, Toronto, is secretary.

J. A. Fraser, Portage la Prairie, Man., has an advt. in this issue. Look it up.

John Traquair, Welwyn, Assa., wishes to dispose of a few Polled Angus calves. See his advt.

We have received a change of advt. from J. A. McGill, Neepawa, Man., too late to appear in this issue. See his advt. in Dec. 5th issue: "The hogs that made Neepawa famous."

"Saskatoon Shorthorns" are advertised for sale in The Farmer by J. J. Caswell, Saskatoon, Sask.

Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man., has a new advt. in this issue of The Farmer. He can ship via the C. P. R. or C. N. R.

A. E. Thompson, M.P.P., Melita, Man., has disposed of his herd of 14 head of Shorthorns to A. A. Titus, Napinka. Mr. Titus now has 35 females in his herd.

Hamilton & Hawthorne, horse importers, have syndicated the imported 3-year-old Clyde stallion, White Star, to a company of farmers in the Dauphin district.

W. H. Phillips, Keyes, Man., writes: "We find that it pays to advertise in The Nor-West Farmer, as we have sold all our Berkshires but one boar and one August litter. We are breeding some fine ewes for next year."

Geo. E. Brown, who has been importing and breeding Shires, Coachers and Hackneys at Aurora, Ill., for the past 30 years, has decided to transfer a portion of his western business to Western Canada, and has purchased a stable at Brandon, Man. See his advt. in this issue.

J. F. C. Menlove, Virden, Man., is sending us a copy of one of his catalogues, writes: "I have a splendid lot of birds for sale this season and I am anxious to clear out some of my ducks owing to lack of winter quarters, as I do not wish to crowd. I am pleased to say that I have had very good results as usual from my advt. in The Nor-West Farmer."

Purvis Thomson, Pilot Mound, Man., writes: "I have just sold the yearling Clydesdale stallion, Garnet Chief, to James Robertson, Medicine Hat. This colt is by Garnet Prince, imp., and out of Highland Maid, by Imported Sir Patrick." Mr. Thomson feels proud of this sale, as the colt is of his own raising and it is Mr. Robertson's intention to place him at the head of his stud. We understand the price paid was a good one.

Wm. Martin, of Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, Man., has just issued a handsome

catalogue of Galloways, to be sold at the International show at Chicago in December. He reports the sale of the bull calf, McDougall of Hope, out of Maggie of Kilquianity, first prize yearling and two-year-old at the English Royal, 1900-1901, and McDougall 2nd of Tarbreach, champion bull at the Highland and Royal shows, 1901, to Marion Parr, Houston, Ill.

On October 23rd, D. W. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ont., shipped to Glasgow 76 head of the best Scotch Shorthorn that money could buy. From Lord Roeberby he got 11 head, from Robertson, of Balloch, Perthshire, six head. Two others are Baron Beaumont, one of the best bulls of the Marr herd and Pandora, a long priced heifer, bought at the sale of Messrs. Durno, Jackson, Aberdeenshire. The animals are bound to make a sensation next year in the States.

At the recent Chicago Horse Show the world's record for high jumping was made by Heatherbloom, a Canadian bred horse owned by Howard Willets, of White Plains, New York, and ridden by Richard Donelly. He cleared the bar at 7 ft. 8 inches, and is said to have done 8 ft. 1 inch at a private trial. At the Des Moines show, Iowa, a Canadian mare, Pearl, owned by George Pepper, Toronto, did 7 ft. 6½ inches, which until now has been the best record for high jumping.

F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie, reports the sale of the Shorthorn bull, Precious Gift, by Precious Stone, imp., dam Miss Galloway, by Kinellar Sort, imp., to James Mulhern, Isherwood, Ont., and the yearling, White Rohin, by Spicy Robin, dam Plainview Bell, to James Taylor, St. Marks. He says the Berkhire sales are too numerous to mention. Sales of Cotswolds have been good, and he specially notes the sale of his aged show ram, Fitzsimmons, to O. W. Bailey, High Bluff, Man.

It is a curious fact that the horse on the American turf that has this season earned most money as a trotter is blind. His name is Rhythmic; he won seven firsts, one second and one fourth, and his winnings were \$20,350. The next best, Major Delmar, had about the same number of wins and made \$19,825. Among pacers, Direct Hal, by

## IT SAVES TROUBLE

and annoyance many times to have

## ABSORBINE

handy in case of a Bruise or Strain. This remedy is rapid to cure, pleasant to use, and Horse soon ready for work. No blister, no hair gone.

## ABSORBINE

removes any soft bunch from Animal or Mankind. \$2.00 per bottle delivered or of regular dealers.

## W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F.,

Springfield, Mass.

LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Agents for Canada.

etc., was away ahead, winning 13 firsts, and never taking a lower place. His winnings were \$25,250. After him came Dan R., with seven firsts, three seconds and two thirds, making a total winning of \$13,400.

John Lawrence gave The Farmer a call while in Winnipeg recently with a consignment of cattle from his ranch at Maple Creek. He had brought along one carload of 20 young cows and five carloads—86 head—of steers. The cows, which had been sold at \$4.00 per cwt., averaged \$48.33, while the steers averaged \$53.83. Three carloads of the cattle had been sold at \$4.10, while the others brought \$4.00 per cwt. The shipment had been purchased by D. J. Wyllie, of Maple Creek, and all were going for export. The service on the C. P. R. was pretty slow, the run from Maple Creek to Winnipeg, a distance of 597 miles, occupying 42 hours, or a trifle more than 14 miles per hour, whereas the trip might very reasonably be expected to be made in ten hours less time. Mr. Lawrence reports a good year on the range. This year he branded 310 calves from about 400 cows. He went west to Maple Creek in 1882 and has seen a great many interesting changes which have marked the development of the ranching industry since that date.

The string of choice bred Clydesdale mares now being offered by J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, show pedigree of a very high order, all at their very best for breeding purposes. Five are by the well-known sire, Prince Patrick, and out of mares of unexceptionable breeding, comprising both Prince of Wales and Darnley ancestry. They are Princess Mystic, Lady McWhiffies, Princess of Manswraes, Princess Dalgarock, and Princess Mallie, whose dam had high honors at the World's Fair in 1893. Two of them, Princess Glencoe 3rd and Lady Sturdy, are granddaughters of Col. Holloway's great stallion, Cedric. Lady Sturdy had first prize in 2-year-old class at Illinois State Fair. Marjory Macgregor is by the great Macgregor and also a World's Fair prize winner. The filly, Lady Douglas, is a granddaughter of Macgregor and Beron's Pride. Ulla and Matchless Cherry are by the great Scotch horse, Montrave Matchless. Wolverton Rosette, 14065, is a 4-year-old Hackney, bred by King Edward, sire Silver Standard, of Cadet ancestry. Miss Johns, by Gentleman John, is a rare good specimen of a Hackney mare, her dam by Danegeit, 174. This brief summary of the stock Mr. Macmillan has for sale shows the quality of their breeding. Those intending to purchase choice breeding stock should write Mr. Macmillan, or, better still, visit him and see his stock, as it will stand inspection.

Geo. Gold, Swan River, Man., Nov. 4, 1902, writes: "I consider The Nor-West Farmer a grand acquisition to be in the house of any farmer in Manitoba and the Territories."



FARM BUILDINGS OF JOHN T. YOUNG, ALAMEDA, ASSA.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the names will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

#### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

##### Lump in Cow's Teat.

Reader, Arrow River, Man.: "My cow has a lump about an inch in length and a quarter of an inch wide in her teat, it is hard like a kernel and seems to be moving down. It does not seem to hurt when pressed. She feeds well on pasture and gets green oats and hay in the stable. This lump has been on about a month and she has been milking since April. Sometimes she gives a painful and sometimes less."

Answer.—These growths in the milk duct are of a similar nature to the warts that are seen growing on outside of the teat so frequently. They could be easily removed if they were accessible, but their situation renders them safe from the surgeon's knife. Fortunately they do not cause any injury unless they obstruct the passage of the milk. In this case the growth is sometimes slit by a knife made for the purpose (concealed histoty) that is passed up the teat. The operator is rather working in the dark, however, and the result of slitting is not always satisfactory.

##### Sweeny-Stocking.

F. F., Dunrea, Man.: "1. A four-year old mare got sweetened last July, I blistered the part well and it stopped the lameness, but the shoulder is still sunken. Can I do anything to cause it to fill up again? 2. A seven-year-old horse, in good condition, stocks up if let stand in the stable for a day or two. What can I do for him?"

Answer.—1. A seton should be inserted over the wasted muscle, the part bathed daily with hot water and the tape moved up and down. Leave it in place for two weeks, then remove it and allow the track to heal up. This generally has a very good effect in filling up the wasted part.

2. You should cut his feed down one-half whenever an idle day comes. Shower the legs with cold water and then rub briskly with a wisp of hay in each hand.

##### Gastralgia.

Subscriber, Clearwater, Man.: "I have a mare which takes turns very like colic, lies down and rolls, but she takes it just about dinner or supper time, always when she is hungry. Would you please prescribe?"

Answer.—You can probably prevent these attacks entirely by feeding this mare often. If necessary you can take a nose bag to the field and give her a small feed in the middle of the forenoon and the same in the afternoon. It is not necessary to increase the amount of grain fed, but only to divide it into four or five feeds instead of three.

##### Suppuration Inside the Hoof.

Subscriber, South Qu'Appelle, Assa.: "Have a mare about six years old. About July 15th she went lame in left fore foot, and has been very lame ever since. Has been running matter above the hoof and is swollen and commencing to fester and to run all around the top of hoof. The leg is beginning to swell up to the knee and is getting pimply. About six weeks ago I cut off part of the outside edge of the hoof at the heel and found sand working its way through between the shell of the hoof and quick. Mare is not foundered and has no corns, splints, nor scratches, and was never shod nor overfed. She has been running in good pasture with a couple of water sloughs in it. She has done no work since I first noticed her lame and is still in good condition, but does not care to put any weight on the sore foot."

Answer.—To cure this condition the diseased parts must be exposed by removal of as much of the hoof as is necessary, followed by frequent washing with antiseptic lotions. Begin by putting the foot in a hot linseed poultice for a day. Then wash the foot, take a farrier's knife and pare out the entire sole until thin enough to spring under the pressure of the thumb, and level the wall to an even bearing all round. Now see which part of the sole is nearest to the point at which the matter is running at the top of the hoof, and carefully pare until you come to the "quick." This you will know by striking either blood or pus. If blood appears do not pare any farther, but if matter, you should continue to remove the sole until the diseased part is fully exposed. If no matter is discovered in paring the sole, but only blood, it shows that the suppuration is from above downwards, and you should pare the side of the hoof from the hair down, as thin as

paper, so as to remove all pressure from the diseased part. When the paring has been properly done, make a solution of corrosive sublimate 1 to 1,000. This can be easily prepared by using the antiseptic tablets to be obtained at any drug stores. You will also need a syringe to force the solution into the deeper parts of the wound. This syringing should be done twice a day, and afterwards the whole foot enveloped in a mass of tow or oakum soaked in the antiseptic solution and kept in place with a cotton handage. Continue the treatment until the wound stops discharging pus, when a simple dressing with iodoform may be substituted.

##### Epilepsy.

R. D. J., Plumas, Man.: "Have steer, one year old this fall, which sucked cow till 1st June. About 15th March started to grind his teeth, 1st April started to take fits, rears up and paws with his front feet and falls down, lies still for some time, when he gets up seems to be stupid and blind. He now takes two or three a day and is not in bad condition, but has not lost his old hair. Fed him whole oats all winter which were a little smutty. 1. Would the oats cause the trouble? 2. Can he be cured? 3. What is the remedy?"

Answer.—Your steer suffers from epileptic fits, the cause of which is not apparent. Treatment would be expensive and the result uncertain. It would be wiser to make beef of him as soon as he can be got into condition.

##### Indigestion and Colic.

P. B., Arcola, Assa.: "I have an eight-year-old mare that takes colic every little while. Her attacks nearly always come on her when working. I think the cause must be indigestion, although she is not at all a gluttonous eater. Will baking soda injure a horse's stomach? If not, how much should be given at once for colic? Is magnesia good for a horse troubled with indigestion? How much and how often should it be given?"

Answer.—Baking soda will not hurt your mare in doses of a heaped tablespoonful, but you should try to prevent the attacks of colic by attention to the feeding and watering of the animal. A few important points are: Water before feeding; don't feed too much either hay or oats; give salt regularly; feed and water at the same time every day. Another point is to see that the mare's teeth are in good order. If her teeth are giving her trouble, and this is exceedingly common in horses of her age and over, she will not masticate her food properly. It goes into the stomach only half ground, and gives extra work to that organ. Sometimes the stomach is not equal to the task, so that indigestion and colic result. If you have reason to suspect the teeth, you should take her to a V.S. and have them attended to. Filing a horse's teeth does not cost much and often makes a wonderful improvement in a horse's health. Magnesia is sometimes given to horses in the form of the sulphate, or Epsom Salts, but is not as useful as Glauber Salts, and consequently not so much used. They are used as cooling and laxative medicines rather than as remedies for colic.

##### Eczema—Eating Bones.

Mrs. Reynolds, Urquhart, Alta.: "1. A cow seems to eat and drink all right, but her hair is rough in patches, and when you look under the hair there are dry matter scabs, but they do not look as though sore underneath. It disturbed the cow don't seem to like it, as she acts as though it hurt. It is spreading all over her body. There were two big dry, sore patches of scales formed on her teats. I put carbolic salve on them and they are nearly healed. Will the milk from a cow so affected be good for use? She will come in in about four months. 2. I saw in one issue a remedy for cattle eating bones, but I have sent so many of the Nor-West Farmers to friends in Michigan and Colorado that I must have sent the one that told about this. My cows are wild for bones and get choked on them. I fed the cows some potatoes cut up to see if that would not satisfy them, also lots of salt. There is salt laying around for them all the time."

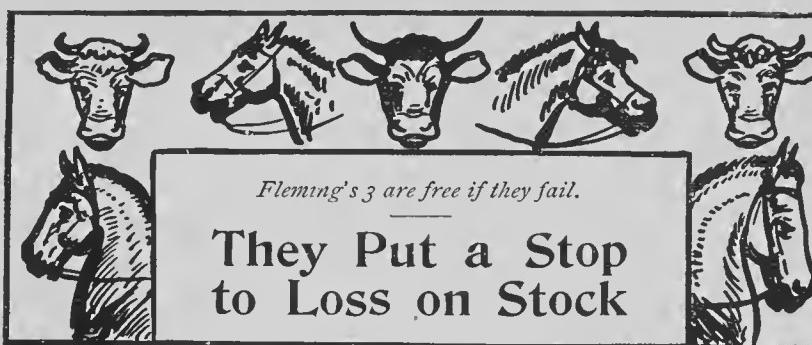
Answer.—The cow has eczema, a skin disease not dangerous to life, nor interfering with the wholesomeness of the milk, but often difficult to cure. Give the cow twice daily in her feed one ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic, and continue the treatment for at least ten days, when if the skin is not better, a week should be allowed to elapse, and the medicine then repeated. Washing the skin with creolin and water, one part to fifty, will help to effect a cure. The bathing should be repeated daily, but only if the cow can be kept warm afterwards.

2. Eating bones is sometimes only a bad habit of cows which they have acquired by seeing others do it, but sometimes it is a craving of the system for phosphate of lime. This can be procured at the drug store and given in doses of a tablespoonful three times a day.

##### Thoroughpin.

C. B. P., Maple Creek, Assa.: "Would you advise me what to do for a horse that has thoroughpin and swollen hock? He carries his leg very stiff and bent up under his body. Had him examined by a V.S. and he said it was spring-hock. What is the remedy?"

Answer.—"Firing" is the best remedy for thoroughpin, and as you have a veterinarian at hand you had better get him to operate for you.



Fleming's 3 are free if they fail.

## They Put a Stop to Loss on Stock

## Few Spavins Now Incurable.

Nearly all can be cured, most can be removed with a single 45-minute application. It is useless to question this because we charge nothing for **Fleming's Spavin Cure** if it ever fails. Equally certain for Ringbone, Splint and Curb. "I write to thank you for the good accomplished with the Spavin Cure. It is worth its weight in gold." So writes Judge F. R. Tarver, Tusculum, Ga., May 10, 1901. We wish to send you more such reports and a valuable booklet.

### FISTULA AND POLL EVIL CURED.

Once seldom cured and then after months of treatment. Now all cases can be cured in 15 to 30 days with **Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**. Not one failure during two years' test of it. Write by next mail for our free treatise.

### Lump Jaw Has No Right to Exist.

**Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure** has made it a perfectly easy matter to exterminate this disease. Severe or mild cases alike yield to the remedy. Easy, common-sense, economical method that has already saved stockmen hundreds of thousands of dollars. Valuable information free. Write us at once for literature on any or all of the above.

Mention this Paper.

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## Wisconsin Horse and Cattle Food.

A TRUE APPETIZER, TONIC AND STOMACHIC.  
THE BEST DIGESTIVE AGENT KNOWN.

**WISCONSIN FOOD** is not only a food in itself, but it aids in the digestion and assimilation of the ordinary diet.

**WISCONSIN FOOD** given regularly to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry will effect a saving of 25 per cent. in feed. A trial will prove that three-quarters hay, oats, roots, chops and other feed with daily use of Wisconsin Food will give better results than full diet.

**WISCONSIN FOOD** is put up in 5 lb. packages only.

**WISCONSIN FOOD** will bring stall fed cattle into marketable condition quickly, and give them bottom for long railway and ocean trips. For bringing Horses into condition it has no equal; for Milch Cows it will greatly increase the flow of milk.

This food takes the place of Natural Herbage; it contains Gentian, Poplar Bark, Iron, Sisidiss a highly prized digestive agent, used only in this food.

**WISCONSIN FOOD CO., BRANCH OFFICE, WINNIPEG.**

**THE BOLE DRUG CO., LIMITED, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, WINNIPEG,**  
Are distributing Agents for Western Canada.

**WISCONSIN HORSE AND CATTLE FOOD** can also be had from any Wholesale Grocer or Feed Merchant in Winnipeg and from all Retail Druggists and Feed men in this country.

## SHORTHORNS LANDAZAR STOCK FARM.

Bulls all sold. Are offering a few good cows and heifers for a short time to come.

**D. HYSOP & SON, Box 103, KILLARNEY, MAN.**



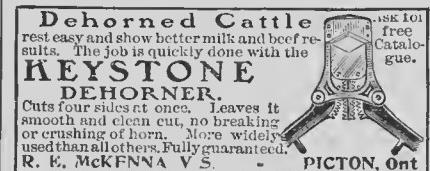
### WM. CHALMERS

Hayfield, Man.

Breeder of

## SHORTHORNS

Cows, heifers and bulls sired by Aberdeen 2nd and imported Banks o'Don for sale now.



RIPPLEY'S 1903 IMPROVED COMBINATION STEAM COOKERS  
HOG AND POULTRY HOUSE HEATERS, AND  
WATER TANK HEATER

Manufactured in Canada.

Will cook 25 bus. of feed or roots in 2 hours, or heat water in stock tanks or heat buildings 250 feet from cooker by conveying the steam.

Made of hoiler steel and the best cast iron. Can't blow up; can be used inside or attached to a chimney. No flues to fill with soot or leak. Endorsed and used by Canadian breeders and experiment stations. We manufacture 4 styles of cooker and 20 sizes.

Catalogue and prices mailed free. Prices, \$10.00 to \$50.00. Address—

RIPPLEY HARDWARE CO., LONDON, ONT. OR CRAFTON, ILL.

### MARPLE GROVE FARM, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

Breeder of SHORTHORN CATTLE and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. I have a choice young Bull for sale which I bought with dam at Walter Lynch's sale in June. A few choice young Pigs from 6 to 8 months old, of both sexes, for sale.

J. A. FRASER, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

**Tumor in the Throat.**

Farmer, Bagot, Mao.: "Have a cow which has had a cough all summer, trouble apparently is in the throat, was bleeding at the nose yesterday. Drinks and eats well, but throws out her cud, probably about half a pailful lying before her in the morning. Reaches out with her tongue to the right side of her mouth when standing, and back slightly humped. She is in very good condition and due to calve in a week. Where can I procure the tuberculin test? What instruments are necessary to apply it? Does it require a veterinary to make test? Would the calf be affected when dropped should the cow prove to have tuberculosis? Describe mode of applying test. Should I be able to do it myself?"

Answer.—The symptoms indicate a tumor in the throat, perhaps the variety known as a polypus, or possibly a swollen and tuberculous gland. You could not apply the tuberculin test until a couple of weeks after the cow has calved. If applied just before or after parturition the test is not reliable, as the temperature of the cow is likely to be affected by other causes than the test. The test is made in this way: You take the cow's temperature by inserting a clinical thermometer in the rectum and allowing it to remain there long enough to get the body heat, about three minutes. Withdraw the thermometer, read it carefully and write down the result. Do this once in the forenoon, once in the afternoon, and again at night just before injecting the tuberculin. The normal temperature of a cow is 101 4-5 degrees, and if the temperature is found to vary more than one degree above or below the normal at either of the observations, you should not go on with the test, but wait a few days until the temperature is normal.

The tuberculin is injected beneath the skin with a hypodermic syringe in the following manner. Take up the proper dose into the syringe, from 40 to 60 minims, according to the age of the animal, then uncouple the needle from the syringe. Take a fold of skin in the left hand, usually on the side behind the shoulder, and thrust the needle quickly under it. If done quickly the cow will not object very much. Make sure that the needle is well between skin and flesh, then couple on the syringe and inject the dose. This is usually done in the evening, say at eight or nine o'clock. Next morning, ten hours after the injection, you take the cow's temperature again, and every two hours until twenty hours after the injection. If the cow is not diseased the temperature during these hours will not vary much from the normal, but if tuberculous, the temperature will rise from two to four or five degrees, gradually falling again to normal. This rise is called the reaction to the test and implies tuberculosis. The calf of a tuberculous cow is born free from the disease but soon contracts it if allowed to remain with its dam.

**Chronic Lameness.**

W. H. E., Cold Springs, Man.: "Pony mare, 14 years old, is very lame in right front leg, was lame off and on through the summer, but is worse now. I have had her feet and legs examined by competent blacksmith and found apparently nothing wrong. Lameness seems to be in the shoulder. I blistered the shoulder, but with no result. I cannot locate the exact spot. What is the ailment? Is it rheumatism? Would Clarke's white liniment benefit her? What do you recommend?"

Answer.—To treat lameness intelligently, the first essential is to locate the seat of it, and the second, to apply proper treatment. You have failed in one or other of these essentials unless the case is incurable. To locate the seat of lameness is sometimes very easy, as when a horse has some visible and painful injury to the leg or foot. At other times it is a most difficult matter and requires the skill of an expert. Such a case is yours, and you ask for an opinion from one who has never seen the case and must base his opinion entirely upon the facts you tell him. These are—Lameness of several months duration in right front leg, increasing in severity, with no positive symptom to indicate the seat of it. Now it is quite possible the lameness may be caused by rheumatism in the shoulder as you suppose, but it is equally possible that the cause is navicular disease of the foot, a malady that shows no external symptom. Blistering the shoulder should have done good in rheumatism of that part, and the failure of the treatment indicates a mistaken diagnosis. As you are remote from veterinary assistance we would advise you to treat the foot for navicular disease. Take off the shoes, let the pony do no work, and stand on an earthen floor in preference to plank. Apply around the pastern several turns of a linen bandage so that they will loosely cover the upper part of the hoof, and keep this wet with the following lotion: Liq. plumbi subac. one ounce, methyl alcohol one ounce, water to make one pint.

**Laryngitis.**

J. B. S., Didsbury, Alta.: "A weaned colt, about five months old, got cold this summer in the cold rains. He has coughed ever since and a red matter runs from his nose. He sticks out his nose when coughing as though it pained him. He has also a rasping noise in his throat sometimes, otherwise he does not seem to be sick. He eats well. What is the matter?"

Answer.—Your colt has laryngitis and should have been attended to long ago. Apply a mustard blister to his throat, keep him warm, feed some boiled barley and flax, and give the following prescription: Fluid extract of belladonna half an ounce, chlor-

ate of potash half an ounce, glycerine two ounces, water sufficient to make a twelve ounce mixture. Give a tablespoonful three times a day.

**Pruritis.**

Scribber, Crandell, Man.: "I have a mare, seven years old, which has a severe itching on head, neck and along her back. Her hair seems to be full of small scales. In hot weather she will rub and bite large patches of hair off, especially if fed more than half a gallon of oats. Kindly prescribe."

Answer.—Apply creolin solution to the parts affected once a day, rubbing it in gently until the skin is thoroughly wetted. Creolin one part, water 50 parts. Don't feed her any grain if she is not working, and, three times a day, give her a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic in her water.

**A Successful Remedy.**

New Britain, Ct., Nov. 11, 1899.  
W. F. Young, P.D.F., Springfield, Mass.

Dear Sir—Our sales were materially increased on Absorbine this year, and we believe it largely due to your efforts in calling the attention of horse owners to it by the issuing of the pamphlets, "How to Take Care of the Horse."

We have knowledge of a positive cure in the case of a horse owned by Mr. James Curtin of this city, and who, we believe, would cheerfully give you a testimonial to that effect.—Truly yours, J. W. COTTER & CO.

Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, have secured the agency for Canada of Absorbine and will deliver at your express office at \$2.00 for a bottle. Write them for pamphlets. See advt. in another column.

**PROMPT ACTION**

Nothing inspires greater confidence in a strong financial concern than prompt payment of its obligations. The following letter speaks well for the Continental Life, one of the most progressive and successful insurance companies doing business in this western country.

36 Walmer Road,  
Toronto, June 18th, 1901.

Geo. B. Woods, Esq.,  
General Manager,  
The Continental Life Insurance Co.,  
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of cheque for one thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty cents (\$1,977.40), being in full of two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00), less premium, insurance on life of the late D. R. Springer, Registrar, Gore Bay, Ont.

Your promptness in settling this claim is much appreciated, proofs of claim having been received by you on May 27th, 1901.

This policy had only been in force a short time, and the unequivocal settlement made will inspire those who know of it with the fullest confidence in your company and business methods.

Be assured of my efforts in your interests, and with best wishes for your success, I am,

Very truly yours,  
R. B. OSBORNE,  
Executor, Estate late D. R. Springer.

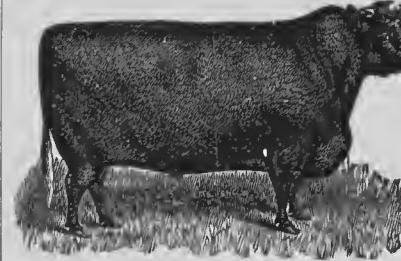
The policies of The Continental embrace every good feature of Life Contracts. The Premiums are calculated to carry the highest benefits in regard to Loans, Surrender and Extended Insurance, while the liabilities are estimated on a stricter basis than required by recent Dominion legislation. The premium rates and policy contracts have been framed to meet the recent Dominion legislation, which will have a great effect on the management of life assurance institutions. While the companies operating previous to the passage of the new insurance bill will be compelled to hold a larger reserve on the old business than is provided by the premiums charged, the Continental Life Insurance Company has been enabled to fix its premiums at the outset on a proportionate basis, and the effect of the new bill is merely to strengthen the Company.

[Advt.]

II. N. Slater, Crane Lake, Assa., writes, Nov. 14, 1902:—"Please send me a copy of your Christmas Number, for which I enclose 50 cents. I want an extra copy, besides my regular number to send to friends in England. The Nor-West Farmer is a credit to our Canadian Northwest, and is much appreciated in the Old Country."

**Marchmont Herd  
of  
Scotch-Bred Shorthorns**

Sweepstakes winners, male and female, 1901. Home bred Shorthorns bred here.



Five Yearling Bulls from 12 to 20 months. Sixteen Bull Calves, including two imported in dame. "Prince Alpine" (Imp.) and "Baron" (Imp.) head a herd of 80 Scotch bred Shorthorns.

**W. S. LISTER, - Middlechurch, P.O.**  
(Seven miles north of Winnipeg. Telephone connection).



**PURVES THOMSON,  
PILOT MOUND, MAN.**

For Sale—8 Shorthorn bull calves about 11 months old, exceedingly good ones. Some fine young show cows and heifers, all from Caithness. Two pure bred Clydesdale yearling stallions, one from imported Prince Patrick, also some grand young imported mares and home bred fillies at reasonable prices.



Herd headed by Royal Aberdeen and containing about twenty choice females. Several young Bull for sale.

**PEDIGREE COLLIE DOGS.**

Pedigree Scotch Collies (sable)—A number of bitch puppies for sale during next month at \$5 each. Also several brood bitches.

Fox Terriers—all ages, both sex.

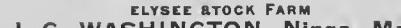
Barred Plymouth Rocks—25 hens and 2 cock birds, one bred by S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont.

**W. J. LUMSDEN, Hanlan, Man.**



FOR SALE—A number of choice young bulls; young heifers and cows in calf; and a few Clydes of both sexes.

**GEO. RANKIN & SONS, - Hamiota, Man**



Breeder of

**SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES**

**Shorthorn Bulls  
and Heifers FOR  
SALE**

The get of Golden Measure (Imp.), 26057 (72615), whose stock has brought higher prices by public auction than that of any other bull in Canada during the last 25 years, or the get of Lord Stanley II., the greatest stock bull that Russell's great herd ever produced.

**Clydesdale Stallions, Mares**

**and Fillies, all ages, for Sale**

**Improved Farms for Sale or to Rent**

Write or Wire

**J. E. SMITH, Box 274,  
BRANDON, MAN.**



**D. McBETH,  
OAK LAKE, MAN.**

BREEDER OF  
**CLYDESDALES  
and  
SHORTHORNS**

Have a few Clydesdale fillies and young Short horn bulls for sale. Breeding and prices right. Correspondence solicited.

**12 CHOICE  
Stallions**

9 Clydesdales just imported from Scotland. Got by the best breeding in Scotland. We have also 1 German Coach, imp., 1 Norman Percheron and 1 Thoroughbred. The shipment includes a number of prize-winners.

For sale at reasonable prices, quality and breeding considered. Can be seen at B. G. Fonseca's feed barn, west of the hay market. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

We guarantee all stock to be foal getters.

**HAWTHORNE & HAMILTON,  
Importers**  
Brunswick or Seymour Hotels.  
**WINNIPEG**

**F FARMS AND STOCK**

10,000 acres of choice mixed farming lands for sale. One section for \$3,000. Land from \$3 to \$10 per acre, wild and improved. Worthy of inspection.

TERMS EASY.

**H. R. KEYES, - Keyes, Man.**

A number of remarkably fine young

**ENGLISH BERKSHIRES  
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS  
B. P. ROCK COCKERELS**

They will satisfy any reasonable person.

Write

**WM. KITSON, Burnside, Manitoba**

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE**

Bull and heifers of all ages for sale. \$300 head to select from. Farm 3 miles from Delorau and 10 miles from Oak Lake.

**JAS. D. MCGREGOR,  
BRANON P.O., MAN**

**HOME BANK FARM HERD OF LARGE  
ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**

Are still to the front. A few good young sows fit to breed, at right prices. Write or call and see them. Visitors welcome.

**JOSEPH LAIDLER, Neepawa, Man.**

**COULEE LODGE  
Shorthorns**

**Lacombe, Alta.**

A choice herd sired by such bulls as—  
Goldsmith      Baron Bruce      Royal McGregor      All Sweepstakes winners. Young stock for sale. Visitors always welcome.

**P. TALBOT & SON, LACOMBE, ALTA.**

**GRAND VIEW HERD  
SHORTHORNS**

3½ miles south of INNISFAIL, ALBERTA

Head of Herd: CRIMSON CHIEF—24057

**JAMES WILSON, Proprietor**

**NONSUCH STOCK FARM  
CHOICE  
SHORTHORNS.**

For Sale—Four choice young bulls sired by Caithness Yet; yearling heifers by Sir Colin Campbell; cows in calf. All at reasonable prices. Write to

**W. E. PAULL, Killarney, Man.**

**FOR SALE**

The imported bull, Sir Colin Campbell, 2nd prize aged bull at the last Winnipeg Industrial; Royal Campbell, rising two years, and two under a year.

Apply to R. MCLENNAN,

Lakeside Stock Farm, Holmfeld P.O., Man.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.



### Variation of Butter-fat Caused by Change in Surroundings.

Almost any one would agree with you that it is not good policy to excite a cow or disturb her in any unusual manner, but if asked why or what the effect will be they perhaps could not tell. We all know from our own personal experience that excitement works very perceptibly on our own nervous system and has a very weakening or debilitating influence; so it is with our cows, and when they are in an abnormal condition they cannot be expected to give their normal quantity and quality of milk.

There can be but little said on this subject without quoting the actual experiments; therefore, I will give the results as found by some of our experiment stations. At the Wisconsin Agricultural College and Experiment Station an experiment with two cows (described in the sixth report, 1888-1889,) was made to see what effect the change in surroundings would have. Their milk test was taken for two days, then shortly before milking time the cows were driven about one mile to a neighboring barn. The usual feed was given them and the milking done at the regular time by the same milker. Every precaution was taken with the cows to prevent outside influences but their surroundings were entirely new, as much so as if the distance they were taken had been one hundred miles. The cows were undoubtedly affected by the transfer and it shows in the test as made before and after the removal.

	Rose			Emma		
	Milk,	Fat,	Fat,	Milk,	Fat,	Fat,
Before removal—	Ibs.	per cent.	Ibs.	Ibs.	per cent.	Ibs.
First milking...	7.7	4.4	.339	5.6	4.1	.230
Second milking ...	7.7	4.24	.326	6.1	4.54	.277
After removal—						
Third milking ...	5.6	3.2	.179	5.4	3.0	.162
Fourth milking ...	10.4	4.8	.499	7.5	4.9	.360

Thus we see a decided "falling off" in the test after being taken to strange quarters. Rose dropped in test 1 per cent. and Emma dropped 1.54 per cent. between morning and evening milking. But the second milking after changing quarters was higher than the average, and when the tests for the day following removal are averaged there is not such a marked difference from the day before removal, while the total pounds of butter-fat is very nearly the same for both days. The average test for four milkings preceding their removal was, for Rose 4.40 per cent., for Emma 4.44 per cent.; for the first milking after removal Rose 3.2 and for Emma 3.0 per cent. For the next three milkings the average for Rose was 4.45 and for Emma 4.65. In spite of the falling off at the first milking its effect was compensated for by the improvement the following day, so that in the aggregate there appears to be no loss resulting from their removal.

In another experiment by the same station the cows were milked just one teat at a time and the test fell off from 1 to 2 per cent. The cows also gave poorer milk when "milking tubes" were used. In some cases, continued for a week, the average test was 1.8 per cent. lower than when the tubes were not used. This may have been caused by excitement, but it certainly was due to some abnormal condition, which produced a marked effect in the test.—E. H. Hodgson, in Kansas Farmer.

At a recent buttermakers' convention, held at Milwaukee, Major Alvord, head of the dairy department of the U. S., contended that the artificial coloring of pure butter is a fraud. This shot hit hard and the dairymen are after his scalp. They believe it a harmless fraud that pleases the eye of the consumer and does no harm to his "innards."

### Enlarging Our Dairy School.

The time is now at hand when the Dairy Superintendent for Manitoba will be making arrangements for the next session of the dairy school. The Farmer would like to suggest to him the idea of extending the course of lectures somewhat. We have always had the idea that the development, or rather expansion, of the course of lectures given at the dairy school was the true way of introducing an agricultural college to the farmers of the West. When the question of an agricultural college was under discussion a year ago, The Farmer said that we were not ready for a full-fledged college. We feel sure the province would not supply students enough to fill such an institution. We feel satisfied, though, that there are enough young men who would like to know more about their calling that would attend a short course of instruction on the cultivation of the soil, grain growing and live stock.

The short course of six weeks has been so popular in Wisconsin that the attendance has increased from about 100 to over 500 in five years. The Ontario college has always had a long course, but last year a course of two weeks was offered in grain growing and live stock and proved so popular, so many students (some of them middle-aged men) attending that there were more than could be handled at one time, and the course had to be repeated. The Farmer feels satisfied that the best beginning for an agricultural college would be the establishment of a similar course as that at Guelph in connection with the dairy school. Two weeks is rather short; it would be better if it were three weeks, and better still if it were extended to four. It is not to be supposed that these students would have to take dairying—they could if they wanted to. The class room in connection with the dairy school could be used, or,

## UNITED STATES CHAMPION BUTTERMAKERS

### EVERY ONE A DE LAVAL USER

The Tenth Annual Convention of the National Buttermakers' Association was held at Milwaukee, October 20-24. There were 757 entries in the great Butter Contest, representing the best buttermakers in practically every state.

The 1902 Championship Trophy for the Six Month's Contest, concluded at the Convention, went to John Sollie, New Sweden, Minn., with an average score of 98.12.

The Gold Medal for Highest Convention Score went to E. L. Duxbury, Green Bay Wis., with a score of 98%.

The Silver Medal for the Second Highest Convention Score went to M. Sondergaard, Hutchinson, Minn., with a score of 98%.

The five Silver Cups for Highest Scores in States qualified to contest went to:

Iowa—P. H. Kieffer, Strawberry Point	score 97%
New York—B. J. Young, Hobart	" 95%
South Dakota—J. J. Becht, Roslyn	" 95
Illinois—H. R. Duell, Franks	" 95
Kansas—W. C. Wolcott, Tanganyoxie	" 95

Every one of these prize winning and all other high scoring exhibits were made with a DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR, as has been the case in every previous National Contest.

A De Laval Catalogue explains how a DE LAVAL SEPARATOR helps to produce the highest quality of butter and why it is difficult to make such butter in any other way. It may be had for the asking.

## The De Laval Separator Co.

Western Canadian Offices, Stores and Shops

248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

**GREAT DURABILITY  
IS ANOTHER ADVANTAGE OF THE U.S.**

What better evidence does one need than the following letter :

COLFAX, WASH., Sept. 10, 1902.

In the last four years there have been something like 75 U. S. Cream Separators sold from this creamery, and all the extras that have been furnished by us are as follows :

One crank with handle cost \$2.75
" " shaft 1.25
Express on same 2.25

This covers all extras that we have any knowledge of, and we wish to say that it was no fault of the separator that these parts gave way; it was the fault of the party who had been running said separator.

JERSEY CREAMERY, by E. H. HINCHCLIFF.

If further evidence is desired, write for illustrated catalogues.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

general agriculture, grains, grasses and fodders, chemistry, horticulture, poultry and physics.

We commend this idea to the Minister of Agriculture and his colleagues as a simple solution of the agricultural college question for the time as well as a test of the desire there is for a better knowledge of farm work, and because if such a course were started early in the new year it would make a beginning for those desiring such knowledge without waiting for the finding of the college commission and the erection of suitable buildings.

Mr. Campbell, who has been assistant in the creamery at Churchbridge, Assa, has been appointed manager of the creamery at Anoka, in Minnesota.

Every consumer of dairy products should know the source of those products and that they are produced under cleanly conditions. A general knowledge of this kind would soon destroy the dirty creameries and dirty dairies.

The make of butter at the Churchbridge creamery this season promises to exceed that of last, 112,000 lbs. being already made. A great many dozen of eggs have also been collected for which the patrons have received 15c. per doz.

The Grenfell creamery has closed for this year. The season opened on May 22nd and closed on October 14th. The total quantity of cream received was 26,915.2 inches, making 33,595 lbs. butter. The highest test was 260 and the lowest 60, the average being 124. The average cost of collecting was \$1.56 per 100 lbs. butter. The total number of eggs shipped was 3,042 doz.—Sun.

### There are two kinds of Cream Separators.

#### The Sharples Tubular Separators and the others.

The Sharples has a plain, simple, effective, easily washed bowl that can't get out of order, because it has no complicated parts. The others, without exception, have complicated cones, discs, partitions and grates, difficult to wash and frequently out of order.

The difference is vast. It's the difference between success and failure.

"Talk" won't explain the difference. But thought and judgment and experience will. We have a handsomely illustrated paper that will help you, or we'll send you a Sharples Tubular and let you try it for yourself.

Sharples Co., Chicago, Ills. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.

W. H. ZIEGLER, Virden, Manitoba.  
General Agent

### POSITIONS GUARANTEED.

#### NATIONAL Business College

Opp. City Hall Square.

The school that educates you should place you in a good position and the school that cannot do it isn't the school for you to join. Prospectus and full information free.

E. J. O'SULLIVAN, C.E., M.A., Principal,  
Coroner Market & Main Sts., WINNIPEG.

When writing advertisers, please mention  
The Nor-West Farmer.

**Manitoba Dairy School.**

The Manitoba Government proposes to open the dairy school for the regular winter course in the beginning of the new year. The home dairy course will commence on January 7th, 1903, and be continued for three weeks. The butter and cheese makers' courses will begin on February 2nd and continue till March 28th. Intending students should apply to C. A. Murray, dairy superintendent, Winnipeg, who will supply further information, if desired.

The Didsbury creamery has 98 patrons and has made as high as 4,000 lbs. per week this season.

Qu'Appelle creamery is now open for the winter, and a much more successful season than last is anticipated.

The creamery at Innisfail, Alberta, closed its summer season on October 1st with an output very close on 100,000 pounds. Looking to the bad weather and roads of spring and early summer, the record is a very satisfactory one.

The returns for the government creameries in Alberta show that in all 280,840 pounds of butter were turned out this season, compared with 261,498 last year. This, considering the fact that the beginning of the season was very unfavorable for the dairy business, is a very good showing.

**Profitable Poultry Farming.**

A very comprehensive 48-page pamphlet on "Profitable Poultry Farming" is issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and should be in the hands of every farmer of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. It is compiled by F. C. Hare, Chief of the Poultry Division of the Department of Agriculture, and is all that its title implies. Among the subjects discussed are: I. Profitable Trade Branches—1. The egg trade; 2. The chicken trade. II. The Flock of Poultry—1. The selection of a suitable breed; 2. Improvement of the flock. III. The Management of Poultry—1. Winter housing; 2. Feeds; 3. Feeding. IV. The Hatching and Rearing of Chickens—1. Preliminary work; 2. Hatching chickens by natural means; 3. Rearing chickens by natural means; 4. Hatching chickens by artificial means; 5. Egg testing; 6. Rearing chickens by artificial means. V. The Fattening and Marketing of Chickens. VI. The Diseases and Parasites of Poultry. The most important sections are illustrated.

It is a valuable work, and we would strongly urge every farmer to write the Poultry Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for a copy of this pamphlet. It does not require a stamp to carry your request and the book is free.

**High Prices for Eggs.**

The present high price of eggs is a good indication that there will be a steady market for them all winter. With fresh-gathered eggs at 20c. a dozen by the crate and pickled eggs at 20c. a dozen also, it would seem that it would be wise on the part of those who had hens to take extra care of them with a view to having them produce all the eggs they can be made to lay. In too many cases the hens have been badly neglected during the rush of harvest, and as a consequence they are not ready for winter, nor are their quarters. If their house is properly built by adopting a system of feeding which will make the birds scratch—work hard for what they get—and by supplying a ration suitable for egg production, there is no reason why eggs cannot be had on hundreds of farms. Some of the unsaleable wheat that cannot be sold except at a sacrifice might be converted into fresh eggs which will sell readily all winter, and no one will have a "cinch" on them. It will make work for the winter and help make it profitable to keep a hired man all the year round.

**Early Maturity of Hogs**

That the hog is one of the most profitable products of the farm to-day is a fact that none dispute, and when considered as a partial by-product of the dairying industry the profits of hog raising are still more apparent.

Early maturity is the most important point to be considered in the raising of hogs for profit. If a hog becomes stunted or crippled from over-feeding he will suffer a serious set-back that will retard his growth and materially reduce the margin of profit to the feeder. The Ingersoll Pork Packing Company, of Ingersoll, Ont., say that their experience goes to show that by the use of Herbageum when feeding hogs a thrifty growth may be maintained, and that much less time is required to bring them to a marketable condition. Many practical farmers report that they have found Herbageum to make at least one month's difference in the maturity of hogs or, to put it in their own words, "It makes five month's feeding equal to six."

Quite an interesting experiment was made along this line recently by Mr. J. J. Newton, proprietor of the Hollywood Hotel, of Norval, Ont. Mr. Newton carried on a wholesale butchering business in Toronto for some years, and his report of the matter may therefore be considered as coming from a man who has a knowledge of these things. His report is as follows:

"Norval, Ont., July 7, 1902.

"I had sixteen pigs that were off their feed; they seemed to be completely stunted, their backs were humped up, their hair stood straight up and they were in such bad shape generally that I offered the lot of sixteen for \$45.00, but was unable to sell them even at that price. My hostler advised me to feed them Herbageum, saying that he had known similar trouble to be overcome by its use. I consented to make a test of the matter and in a few days the pigs were feeding all right. In a short time they took on a thrifty appearance, and at the end of sixty days of feeding Herbageum I sold the lot for \$168.00. I am prepared to make affidavit as to the correctness of this statement.

"JOHN J. NEWTON."

The Beaver Mfg. Co., of Galt, Ont., are the manufacturers of Herbageum, and they guarantee that Herbageum does not contain Arsenic, Antimony, Copperas, Saltpetre, Resin, or any drug that acts directly on the system of the animal, but that it is purely aromatic and simply an aid to digestion.

Herbageum is manufactured by the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont., and should be for sale at all stores.

(Advt.)

**Canadian v. English Salt**

Our salt has almost entirely replaced English salt with butter and cheese makers in Canada.

And butter and cheese makers are close students of the salt question—it is a case of dollars and cents with them.

Is the salt question important to you, or are you satisfied to take the first barrel the dealer rolls into your wagon?

**R. & J. RANSFORD,**  
Sole Manufacturers, Clinton, Ont.

**G. B. THOMPSON,**  
Agent for Manitoba, Winnipeg,  
Man.

Arch. Wood, Teulon, Man., writes, Nov. 17, 1902: "I am a great lover of The Nor'-West Farmer, and it is getting better all the time. It has a great many valuable hints in it for me."

**Artistic Surroundings**

are found to have an influence for good. Art in the home is a constant lesson to the young to strive for higher things. Ceilings and walls when artistically decorated possess a charm distinctly their own.

Pedlar Steel Ceilings permit of the most entrancing home decorations, yet their low cost brings them within the reach of persons of limited income.

They add to the value of a dwelling by reducing the insurance premium, and rendering the apartments fire-proof. All the annoyances of wood and plaster are avoided in Pedlar Steel Ceilings.

Have you our catalogue? We'll send it on receipt of your request.

**The Pedlar People,**  
Oshawa, Montreal.

Eastern Branch:  
22 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

**THE IMPROVED MONEY MAKER**

AND ATTACHMENTS

YOU CAN MAKE 12 TO 20 PAIRS PER DAY

SET UP RIBBER MACHINE

A Complete FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

AT A LOW AND SPECIAL PRICE  
—A BARGAIN—

Write for Catalogue No. 3 H.

Address **CREELMAN BROS.,** Box 514,  
GEORGETOWN - ONTARIO - CANADA

Mention THE NOR'-WEST FARMER.

**5000 New Subscribers**

have been added in one year on the  
various editions of

**THE TELEGRAM**

*"The Progressive Paper"*

That tells the whole story. Better send for a sample copy and learn the reason. You will make the 5001st.

**The Weekly Telegram } \$1.75  
The Nor'-West Farmer }**

From now until January 1st, 1904

The Telegram this year besides increased attention to all the features that now make it a high-class magazine, as well as newspaper, will shortly announce some splendid serial stories. We are going to spend money for the rights to these on a scale never before attempted in the West.

To all our subscribers this year we offer one really good and expensive premium picture, "Can't You Talk?" We are also giving half-tone engravings of R. L. Borden, K.C., M.P., leader of the Liberal-Conservative party in Canada, and Hon. R. P. Rohlin, premier of Manitoba.

Line Contest for big money prize starts December 3rd, 1902.  
Send us this coupon and get in the game.

TELEGRAM, Winnipeg—Send me sample copy with Line Puzzle.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_



### About Renewals.

Renewals of subscriptions to the Nor'-West Farmer will be especially appreciated this month. Subscribers need not wait to receive a statement of their account, because they will always find the date to which the paper is paid on their address label. If "Dec., '02" follows the name on the yellow label your subscription expires next month, and renewal should be sent us in good time.

It was the custom of The Farmer to continue subscriptions until ordered discontinued and all arrearages paid up, but as we have found this to be unsatisfactory to a great many of our subscribers we have adopted the plan of discontinuing papers promptly when subscription expires. This is our present rule, and we desire all of our readers to bear it in mind. We do not want to force The Nor'-West Farmer on any one.

We have plans ahead for the coming year that cannot fail to make the paper more interesting to its readers, announcements of which will be made later.

In sending in your renewals, try and send that of a new subscriber along with it. One dollar from now to the end of next year.

We cannot make personal acknowledgment of subscription money; to do so would entail a great and useless expense. Useless, because everyone remitting money can, by noticing change in date on address label, tell whether it has been received.

GEO. W. Beebe, Agassiz, B.C., is prepared to deal direct with farmers wanting apples. See advt. in this issue.

In New Zealand considerable use has been made of branding chemicals. The Aberdeen Chemical Co., of Aberdeen, S.D., are placing a fluid upon the market here with which it is claimed over 100,000 head of stock have been successfully branded. No doubt a num-

We call special attention to the change of advt. of Fraser & Ross, in this issue. It should be of interest to all of our readers ordering goods through the mails, or who cannot personally visit the stores at Brandon. When writing, mention The Farmer, as they are making direct prices to our subscribers.

We are pleased to notice in the advertising columns that J. E. Costello has acquired the commission business so successfully conducted by Mr. Dolbear. Farmers and others having well fattened poultry and strictly fresh eggs for disposal would consult their own interests by corresponding with Mr. Costello. He also handles a full line of poultry supplies, including incubators, brooders, etc. Mr. Costello is a hard-working and trustworthy business man and we wish him every success in his undertaking.

The Toronto Veterinary College, Toronto, Ont., opened its session October 15th with a lecture by the principal, Prof. Andrew Smith, F.R.C.V.S. A large class of students, including representatives from various parts of North America, the Pacific coast, the West Indies, as well as from the Dominion of Canada, and some from Great Britain, listened attentively to the lecture. The session presents every indication of being a most successful one. The freshmen were victorious over the seniors in the annual "rush." The latter's attempt to put the juniors up the tree in front of the building was unsuccessful.

Do you turn your horses out for the winter? If so, we want to call your attention to a very important matter. Horses which have been used steadily at work, either on the farm or road, have quite likely had some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused. Or perhaps new life is needed to be infused into their legs. Gombault's Caustic Balsam applied as per directions, just as you are turning the horse out, will be of great benefit; and this is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, but does its work well and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Of course it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable, but many people in turning their horses out would use Caustic Balsam if they were reminded of it.

are made in a great variety of heights and are made to fit any wagon. The simple removing of the old high wheels and substituting a set of the Electrics makes a handy, convenient, low down wagon at a very small item of cost. All the goods turned out by the Electric Wheel Company are made of the best material, as they are wise enough to know that the way their success has been achieved is by making every buyer a loyal enthusiastic exponent of their goods. We suggest that you get one of their free catalogues and see if their proposition does not impress you as being a particularly good one at this time of year. Write for the catalogue to-day.

We have just received from the Ripley Hardware Company, Grafton, Ill., a very neat catalogue of 112 pages. This book is a credit to the above firm. It is a complete catalogue describing and illustrating in detail the many lines they manufacture; also explains the advantages and how much can be gained during the fall and winter months. They are the largest manufacturers of feed cookers and poultry house heaters in the United States or Canada, making six different patterns and twenty sizes, which range in price from \$5.00 to \$50.00. They have been gradually increasing their factory space, and now occupy eleven floors at Grafton, Ill., with a factory at London, Ont., which supplies their Canadian trade. The success of this firm is due to the fact that they manufacture an excellent line of up-to-date necessities, such as feed cookers, whitewashing machines, sprayers, spraying mixtures, tanks, troughs, ice killer, fly remover, etc.—all articles of merit. Their catalogue is full of testimonials from leading breeders that use and endorse their articles. As the season for using feed cookers will soon be at hand, we can recommend their line of cookers to our readers, which they sell under a guarantee or refund money. See ad. on another page and mention The Nor'-West Farmer when writing for catalogue and special prices will be quoted.

James Nutter, Dirt Hills, Assa, Oct. 31, 1902:—"Find enclosed \$1.00 for my subscription to The Nor'-West Farmer for 1903. I like the paper very much, and would not do without it."



## You drink your Own Health

when you drink Abbey's Salt.  
Extracted from the juice of pure fruits, it is both a giver and preserver of health.

## Abbey's Effervescent Salt

is recommended by physicians because it purifies the blood, cleanses the stomach, invigorates the liver and gently regulates the bowels. It keeps the head clear, the eyes bright and the complexion good.

Insist on "Abbey's."

## ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

Allan Line—St. John.	
Parisian	Nov. 22
Bavarian	Nov. 29
Allan Line—Halifax.	
Parisian	Nov. 24
Tavarian	Dec. 1
Beaver Line—St. John.	
Lake Erie	Dec. 5
Lake Megantic	Dec. 11
Dominion Line—Portland.	
Dominion	Feb. 1, '03
Dominion Line—Boston.	
Commonwealth	Jan. 4, '03
White Star Line—New York.	
Majestic	Nov. 26
Celtic	Dec. 3
Cunard Line—New York.	
Lucania	Nov. 22
Cunard Line—Boston.	
Etruria	Nov. 22
Ivernia	Nov. 22
Saxonia	Dec. 6
American Line—New York.	
St. Paul	Nov. 26
St. Louis	Dec. 3
Red Star Line—New York.	
Kroonland	Nov. 29
Zealand	Dec. 6
Allan State Line—New York.	
Sardinian	Nov. 27
Laurentian	Dec. 11
Anchor Line—New York.	
Astoria	Nov. 29
Furnessia	Dec. 6

RATES—Cabin, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$70, \$80 and upwards. Second cabin, \$35, \$37.50, \$40 and upwards. Steerage, \$24.50, \$25.50, \$26. Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at specially low rates to all ports of European continent. Prepaid passages arranged from all points. Apply to the nearest steamship or railway ticket agent, or to W. P. F. Cummings, General Agent, Winnipeg, Man.

## THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Limited.

Temperance St., Toronto, Canada. Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Patron—Governor-General of Canada and Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. The most successful Veterinary institution in America. Experienced Teachers. Fee—Sixty-five Dollars per session. Session begins October 15th. Apply to Principal Andrew Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Toronto, Canada.



SMALL THRESHING MACHINE OUTFIT.

The above print of a small threshing machine and engine was taken from an outfit as operated in the Northwest. This outfit consists of a small 32 inch Belle City Thresher and 10-horse Case Engine. These small machines are coming into special favor with farmers, and any one of our readers who is interested can receive printed matter and further information by writing to the manufacturers, the Belle City Mfg. Co., of Racine, Wis.

ber of the ranchers will give the treatment a trial at the next round-up. The Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, are agents for this country.

Frank Lightcap, dealer in hides and raw furs, Winnipeg, pays the highest price for dressed hogs. Look up his advt. and write for his general catalogue, not forgetting to mention The Farmer.

Four hundred pumps is quite a large number, but H. Cater, of the Brandon Pump Works, assures us that he will dispose of that many before the end of 1902. See advt. in this issue.

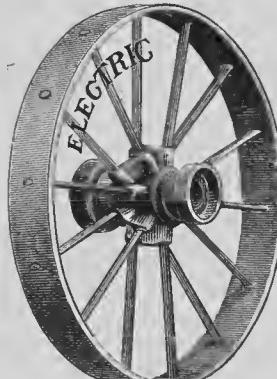
We would call our readers' attention to the announcement of A. D. Rankin & Co., Brandon, in this issue. This store has the reputation of keeping a first-class stock and prices are most reasonable.

Hirsch Bros., Milwaukee, Wis., place an advt. in this issue re the Webber angle sieve grain and seed separator. A post card to this firm will bring full particulars as to what the machine will do, prices, etc.

The St. Paul Calendar for 1903.—Six sheets 19 x 15 inches, of beautiful reproductions, in colors, of pastel drawings by Bryson, is now ready for distribution and will be mailed on receipt of twenty-five (25) cents—coin or stamps. Address F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

The Farmer is in receipt of the 1902-03 catalogue of D. R. Dingwall, Limited, Winnipeg. It is one of the best and most complete catalogues of the season, the illustrations and paper being A1. Any of our readers can obtain a copy by writing a postal card request and mentioning The Farmer.

HANDY LOW DOWN WAGON.—The heavy crop this season has made farmers realize the value of low down wagons in handling



it. In this emergency we want to call attention to the low down, broad wheel handy wagon made by the Electric Wheel Company, of Quincy, Illinois. This wagon at all times is one of the most convenient and useful articles a man could have on the farm. Most of our farmers who have used a low down wagon are profuse in their praises of it. Some say they would not be without such a handy wagon for three times what it cost. Those of our readers who do not feel that they wish to make the necessary outlay to buy one of these wagons at the present time may have a low down, broad tired wagon by simply buying a set of the Electric Wheels such as are shown in the cut. They

Why you should buy

## FAIR PLAY CHEWING TOBACCO

Because it is the best quality.

Because it is the most lasting chew.

Because it is the largest high grade 5 or 10c. plug.

Because the tags are valuable for premiums until January 1st, 1904.

Because we guarantee every plug, and

Because your dealer is authorized to refund your money if you are not satisfied.

THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., LTD.





## Questions and Answers.

The above is the heading of a new column we have decided to open in the poultry section of The Nor-West Farmer. A competent poultryman, who has had many years experience in handling poultry, will have charge of it. We believe there is a great future before the poultry industry in Western Canada. A few of our readers have found the hen a moneymaker of the first water, but the rank and file of our farmers have not realized the valuable adjunct that poultry raising is to the operations of the average farmer. We feel sure there are numerous farmers and breeders of poultry who will take advantage of this column to ask questions or give a little of their experience in raising poultry for the benefit of their brother readers. We will be pleased to have their experience. There are lots of our readers who have had more or less success with their birds, and every one has his own ideas about how success can be secured, and this success might be materially improved by a timely suggestion or a little advice from one who perhaps has had a larger experience. Plans of building feed troughs, watering cans, and lots of other devices, too numerous to mention, useful to all poultry keepers we will gladly publish if a rough sketch is sent in. In fact, we want your assistance, reader, and the more you assist us the better we can make the poultry section of our paper.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on poultry matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. All enquiries must be plainly written, and clearly but briefly set forth.

FREE ANSWERS are only given in our columns.

PRIVATE ANSWERS.—Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50.

## Feeding Questions.

A Subscriber, Virden, Man.: "1. How much grain is necessary to keep 100 Plymouth Rock hens in good laying condition during the winter? 2. Which is the best kind of grain for them, wheat, oats or barley? 3. Do hens lay better if kept in the hen-house all the winter, or if allowed out on mild days? 4. Would a mash of chopped oats and barley two or three times a week be good for them? 5. Can you recommend International Poultry Food? The hen-house is built of double boards, double tar paper, shingle roof and a good floor, is therefore quite warm. I have all three kinds of grain, also small potatoes and skim milk. My hens are generally too fat. Please give a good cheap system of feeding hens."

Answer.—1. It is impossible to give you an estimate of what grain 100 hens will consume during the winter, for it depends on a great many circumstances. Some hens will eat far more than others of the same size. Then again hens that are in full laying will require and eat far more than those that are not. Pullets will eat a good deal more than hens and should have it so as to develop and commence laying. I would suggest that Subscriber take a measure full of grain and throw it to his hens gradually, and as soon as they stop eating greedily quit feeding and note how much they have taken, then after that feed about three-quarters of the amount they ate, and you will then find that about right to keep them in good laying condition.

2. Wheat first, oats second, and barley third. I would suggest a mixture as follows:—Three parts wheat to one part of oats and barley.

3. Yes, unless it is very mild, or they can get outside without getting into the snow.

4. Yes, mix the chop in the same proportions as advised in answer to 2. Mix with hot water, if possible, and feed at night in good time before going to roost, adding a little bran.

5. Yes, but it is far better not to use any stimulants, give lots of exercise by having 8 or 10 inches of chaff or cut straw on the floor and bury their grain feed therein.

Subscriber does not say how large his house is, perhaps he has his hens too crowded. Don't crowd your birds, a few laying well are worth far more than a lot eating food and producing nothing. If you use your grain as stated above, boil a pan of your small potatoes and feed them at noon each day, also hang a cabbage where they have to jump to get at it. Mix the skim milk in the chop. I think you should have lots of eggs during the coldest weather, providing that your birds are not crowded.

## Ducks too Fat.

Subscriber, Griswold, Man.: "I have seven ducks. Last spring they laid only five eggs, then started again in June and laid about two apiece. We wintered them with the hens, they had a warm sod house, were well fed, had wheat screenings, scraps, potato peelings, and water every day. When the spring became warm enough they were let out every morning at ten o'clock. One duck is two years old, the rest are one year old. We kept one drake same age. We set eight eggs under a hen, four ducklings were hatched, all of which died soon after. 1. Why did they not lay better? 2. Would you advise keeping them another year for breeding?"

Answer.—1. Your ducks were probably too fat and that is the reason they did not lay well. This sometimes happens, especially in the spring, when they have been fed heavily during the winter. Are you sure that the hens did not eat the eggs as laid by the ducks? It seems to me that there must be some cause behind the bad laying.

2. If you are sure that they were not too fat or that the hens did not eat the eggs, I would recommend you to kill them off and get others to take their place, from a good laying strain. The fact that the young ducks died as they did points to weakness in the parent stock, perhaps they have been inbred for a long time. Look carefully into these facts and if you are not quite satisfied, write again.

## The Leghorn.

The fancier, searching for variety, and the breeder for increased production, find in many corners of the world something that is worthy of experiment. A few birds are taken from a locality, named after the province, become a "standard" breed, and the province is known in consequence of their production.

Among the earliest records of the Leghorn in America is that of the purchase of a few birds on a ship in Boston harbor during 1853 by a F. J. Kinney, of Massachusetts. Owing to their wonderful egg-producing proclivities they quickly sprang into favor, and importation followed importation in quick succession until in a flock of mixed-bred fowl at the present time every one of them will have some of the characteristics of the Leghorn. They have been rightly termed the "Jersey" of the feathered tribe, and the "little egg machine;" for their wonderful power of converting food into eggs is one of the wonders of nature, and an average for a flock of 240 eggs has been recorded. Among the varieties of Leghorn are the black, brown, buff, white and silver duckwing.

Bright, vivacious and alert, they are amongst the most attractive birds we have, and with their proud, upright carriage, heavy yet appropriate comb and wattles, large flowing tail, with its sweeping sickles and heavy coverts, it forms a centre of attraction in the show room second to none.

It is advisable to fence the Leghorn around and over to keep them in any enclosure, or to clip their wing primaries, and fence around them. They are great foragers and on free range will feed themselves; in confinement they must be kept busy or they will get overweight.

Where eggs are the product desired their non-sitting qualifications will be highly esteemed, and the beginner who gets Leghorns, expecting them to raise their own chicks will be disappointed.

Quite a number of the large broiler plants are raising the buff variety for broilers. They grow so quick, look so plump and inviting and rich when dressed, that they find a ready sale in critical markets.

The large comb of the Leghorn demands a little extra care during the frigid period, but those taking our advice in a recent number to provide a warm roosting coop need have no fear. The Leghorn is the smallest of the utility breeds, hence is not in favor for the production of flesh.

One cannot know everything, and 20 dozen eggs from one bird should have compensated her owner for food and care, without the necessity of providing a Thanksgiving repast as well.

Give your birds some green food, also green bone or meal in some form unsalted, and note the results in the number of eggs laid.

## Mammoth Pekin

## Ducks and Drakes

## FOR SALE

Agent for CYPHERS INCUBATORS, BROODERS and SUPPLIES

## Louise Bridge Poultry Yards.



Headquarters for pure bred Poultry. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Langshans, Blue Andalusians and American Dominiques. A grand lot of young stock for sale. I have the finest lot of Barred Rock cockerels I ever owned. Large strong birds, some of them weighing 9 lbs. and still growing. If you want one of these grand birds, you will have to hurry up with your order, they are going fast.

Address—

GEO. WOOD,  
Louise Bridge P. O., Winnipeg, Man.

## Farmers, Attention!

I have bought out the Commission Business of R. Dolbear and can handle strictly fresh eggs, live and dressed poultry to advantage.

WHITE  
PLYMOUTH ROCKS.  
HEAVY EGG LAYING.

My stock is going. I have 10 fine young cockerels fit for sale, cheap.

J. E. COSTELLO,  
P.O. Box 278, Winnipeg.

Agent for the "Iowa" Incubator and Brooders, the W. J. Adam Bone Cutter and Poultry Supplies of all descriptions.

Correspondence promptly answered.

## CHINOOK POULTRY YARDS

Our BARRED ROCK Chicks are fine growthy fellows, blue-harred to the skin. If you want

## CHOICE BREEDING STOCK

Write for descriptions and prices.

W. A. HAMILTON,  
Lethbridge, Alta.

ED. BROWN, Boissevain, Man.  
Silver Wyandotte Specialist

**B**EAUTIFUL Silver Wyandottes, EST in CANADA (not Manitoba only) UTTERFIELD (Judge) said so. USY and hithesome USINESS fowl; the kind you want. QUINTIFUL layers of brown eggs. RED in line for seven years.

FOR  
PARTRIDGE COCHINS AND BARRED ROCKS

TRY  
A. E. SHETHER, Brandon, Man.

## ROCKS! ROCKS!

Barred Plymouth Rocks of the celebrated Bradbury Bros., of Lee, Mass., strain. I have some extra fine pullets and cockerels for sale this year, and one pen of imported birds. I breed nothing but Barred Rocks and am bound to have them good. I received silver cup at last Industrial. Write me.

G. WOOD, Holland, Man.

Pick of last season's output

VIRDEN DUCK  
YARDS

J. F. C. MENLOVE  
Proprietor, Virden, Man.

G. H. GRUNDY, Virden, Man.  
Breeder of Exhibition B. P. Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes and B. B. Red and Golden Duckwing Game Bantams.

Won 1st on B.P. Rock cockerel, 1st on hen, three first and one second on Bantams with four entries. Twenty of my last year's breeding hens for sale at \$1.50 each, in lots of three or more. Eggs \$3.00 per setting.

THE  
RAZOR STEEL  
Secret Temper  
Cross-Cut  
SAW

We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keen cutting edge and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw, to cut fast, "must hold a keen cutting edge."

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saw now made—perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple-Leaf Razor-Steel Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like the best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the scie right for the "Razor-Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose 25c. a day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

Manufactured only by

**SHURLY & DIETRICH,**  
Maple Leaf Saw Works,  
GALT, ONT.

## Special Notice

FARM LANDS  
FOR SALE

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation in connection with a number of Estates has for sale **Several Thousand Acres** of good Farm Lands (improved and unimproved) in the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. For prices, terms and other particulars, apply

THE  
Toronto General Trusts Corporation,  
JAMES DAVEY,  
MANAGER WINNIPEG BRANCH,  
Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg, Man.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

PAINTS FOR ALL PURPOSES

When buying why not get the best?

MANITOBA LINSEED OIL PAINTS

*Stephens'*PURE  
READY  
MIXEDPAINTSSOLD BY UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE DEALERS  
EVERWHERE.

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MANUFACTURED BY G. F. STEPHENS &amp; CO., Ltd., 170, 172, 174, 176 MARKET STREET, WINNIPEG.

## Mistakes in Poultry House Construction.

By W. A. Hamilton, Alberta.

Poultry keepers have long been aware of the importance of proper housing for their stock. The difficulty has been in determining what constituted a suitable house. As noted in The Farmer of the 5th inst., the pendulum of opinion has swung from "hot house" buildings to the open shed or scratching house. Just now the preponderance of opinion seems to be on the side of the fresh air house. Many farmers building poultry houses this fall will, with advantage, follow the plan given in your last issue, but others for one reason or another will either modify some other building or fix up a temporary building for their poultry. Both in building new houses and remodelling old I find poultrymen make mistakes which detract from the usefulness of the houses and decrease the profit obtained from their flocks.

The first mistake is that of location. A dry, well-drained site is absolutely necessary. No other domestic animal is more susceptible to evils from dampness than is the hen. Don't imagine that by extra attention you can prevent the certain results that follow keeping fowl in houses built on low, wet situations. Colds and roup will be constant residents. Build your house on a dry southern slope if possible.

Then a poultry house should face the south. This is especially necessary since with us in winter the sun will scarcely shine in from any other side. It is in the south the principal windows should be placed, and these should be low, so that the direct rays of our low winter sun may strike on the floor. Only yesterday I was in a new house, costing over \$100, and not a window in it but was close to the roof. So high that no hen would ever have a chance during the winter of basking in the life-giving sunlight. It is no fancy that living down cellar has a depressing effect on hens as well as people. From observation I am convinced that hens kept in sunless houses during the winter produce in the spring eggs either infertile or with weak germs. I cannot recall a good season's hatch from birds kept in underground houses. I do think that a house in a dry bank facing the south might give good results. Every poultry house should run east and west.

Another mistake, made even in the West, is making hen houses too high. They are built to suit the man who looks after the hens rather than the hens. The ceiling should not be more than six feet from the floor. If higher, it will be harder to keep it warm. If you have a high house make some kind of a ceiling in it and fill the space between it and the roof with hay or straw. On many a farm the poultry house could be made more comfortable were it well banked and covered with straw.

Doors should be placed in the most sheltered sides, either in the south or east. If the house is built against a stable or barn the door should open from that. Then the house will not become cooled down too much when the door is opened on cold days.

Much carelessness is still shown in the position of roosts. Sometimes they are placed one above another; if so, the hens try to get to the highest, and in the doing of it they knock each other from the roosts, often, particularly in the heavy breeds, doing themselves permanent

injury. Roosts should not be more than nine inches above the dropping board, and, if possible, not more than two and one-half feet from the floor. They should not be too narrow. The edge of an inch board is not wide enough for a hen to roost comfortably on. I think four inches wide is much better.

It is surprising, even in modifying old buildings, how attention to the details mentioned above will add to the comfort and hence to the profitability of the flock. Neglect of them has made many a costly new house unsatisfactory.

## The Winnipeg Poultry Association.

Increasing interest is manifested by the increased attendance of the members of the above association. The judging competitions are going briskly forward and are proving very instructive to all attending.

At the last meeting, November 3rd, in the lecture room of the Provincial Dairy School, a discussion was held upon the following resolution:

"Resolved, That pure bred poultry are more desirable than mongrels, both for pleasure and profit."

The affirmative was ably supported by Capt. Starmer and J. E. Costello. The negative side found able exponents in Messrs. A. Williams and J. Dixon.

At the close of the discussion a vote was taken and the affirmative was carried unanimously. At the next meeting, December 1st, at the same place, the Asiatic class will supply the birds for judging. The discussion will be:—"Resolved, That solid colored birds are more desirable than parti-colored."

The association issues a cordial invitation to visiting farmers and those interested in poultry culture to attend these meetings.

## Scratchings.

Never crowd too many birds into one house.

Cull out all poor layers and give the rest of the flock a chance.

Now is the poultry keeper's harvest. Are you reaping a good crop?

If fowls are too fat an exclusive diet of oats will reduce them.

A flock of poultry uniform in build and color is a far prettier sight than a mixed one.

Good stock always finds a ready market, while poor stock is not in demand at any price.

In order to have healthy, vigorous profitable poultry, new blood must be introduced annually.

Soft-shelled eggs, double-yolked eggs or no eggs at all are all among the indications of over-fatness.

Beware your fat, inactive hens. They are certain to be a source of trouble and at best are unprofitable stock to keep either as layers or breeding stock.

Winter's first flurry of snow is with us and is a gentle reminder of what is to come; final preparations should be made for our birds' comfort for the winter, all drafts stopped, cracked window panes replaced, banking-up done, etc., etc.

An exchange says that a man who can give his hens access to a steaming manure pile is in luck. How about the flavor of the eggs, dear friend?

The straw or chaff from the hay-loft makes excellent scratching material for the hens to work over, furnishing food and exercise at the same time.

Don't forget that the flock that lays the most eggs should have the most feed. The hen is an egg machine; like an engine, the more miles she goes the more oil she must have.

When the hens stop laying, try if they cannot be started again by a change of feed. Give them less wheat and grain and more meat (cut green bone) and plenty of skim milk.

Do not expect eggs unless the hens are in a bright healthy condition; neglect neither food, exercise, cleanliness nor protection. Have a definite object in feeding and feed for that object.

Do not feed merely to keep the hens alive, or to satisfy their hunger, for that means a loss; frequently a few dollars spent judiciously means those few back and others to keep them company; that means a profit. "Which is yours?"

Now is the time to get new stock from any of the breeders advertising in this paper. Perhaps you want a rooster, gobbler, drake or gander for next season's breeding. If so, order now, as birds are always much higher in price in the spring than the fall.

There is but little profit in keeping hens unless a part of the eggs can be produced in winter and winter prices received. In order to do this, the early-hatched pullets must be matured and begin laying in November and December.

Look out for lice. The birds have to spend a long time on their roosts. If you find any, get rid of them, or better still, prevent them by absolute cleanliness of the house. Frequent applications of coal oil on the perches and the use of a good lice killer are means to this end.

## A POPULAR MUSIC HOUSE.

Mr. S. L. Barrowclough's music store, 228 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, is the best known place in Western Canada. At this place you can get everything known in music, and we would recommend anyone wishing to purchase a musical instrument of any description, sheet music, music books, folios, etc., to write this popular establishment and your orders will be filled promptly and with honest value. Mr. Barrowclough, who is the conductor of the Winnipeg Theatre Orchestra and the Winnipeg City Band, by his long experience knows a good orchestral and band instrument, and always chooses the best possible for the country trade and aims to give perfect satisfaction. His violins and strings for all instruments are famous throughout Canada. Mr. Barrowclough has recently taken over the important agency of the Morris Piano. This fine instrument is without doubt the best made in Canada and can compete with the world. The company guarantees it for an unlimited time. It will pay piano purchasers to write Mr. Barrowclough before buying elsewhere. On page 999 his advertisement will be found.

[Advt.]

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## THE BERLIN PORTRAIT CO.

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John C. Allan, Minnedosa, Man., writes, Nov. 17, 1902:—"I am lately from Scotland and have been looking over some old editions of The Nor-West Farmer. I find in it a lot of useful information and a most instructive book on all matters pertaining to farming, and have therefore decided to become a regular subscriber."



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

#### To Store Ice.

Thos. Smith, Knee Hill Valley, Alta.: "Would you please tell me the best way to pack ice for summer use when sawdust is not procurable? Which is the best, straw or hay?"

Answer.—Straw is too open to use as you suggest. Chaff is the best covering, next to that is fine hay. It should all be quite dry when packed round the ice. We shall have fuller pointers on ice storage later on.

#### Getting Rid of Bed Bugs.

Subscriber, Makinak, Man.: "In your issue of Oct. 6, 1902, Subscriber, Manor, Assa, wishes to know how to destroy bed bugs. Let him take one pound of Dalmatian insect powder, price sixty cents, and it will destroy the pests without much trouble to any householder. Lay the powder around the walls of the bedroom, also on the mattress and bedstead, sweeping the same off every third day and placing fresh powder in place. Within 10 to 15 days all will be destroyed."

#### Homes Wanted.

E. Surguy, Asst. Sec. Children's Aid Society, Winnipeg, writes: "May I ask for a little space in your columns in order to make an appeal to your farmer-readers? The Children's Aid Society of Winnipeg is constantly receiving from the courts and other sources the guardianship of deserted, orphaned and neglected children, and is always wanting to find good homes for such. Most of the children received are good-looking, bright, intelligent, and rapidly improve in good surroundings. At present, homes are wanted particularly for boys. Desirable applicants—especially those who have no children of their own—are invited to write to the society, when full particulars of the conditions of adoption will be promptly sent them. I feel sure that many a worthy couple would be only too glad to obtain, and give a home to, a child, if they only knew where to apply."

#### Rust.

Subscriber, Sintaluta: "Several acres of my wheat near the house were badly damaged by what I considered to be rust. The straw, as well as the leaf, was affected, so the grain did not fill. I have been told that the rust was caused by a barberry shrub in my garden; and that the plant caused so much damage in Ontario that an act of parliament was passed forcing its destruction. Is this the case? If so, explain how it affects wheat and whether one shrub could cause so much harm."

Answer.—That the barberry is a frequent means of spreading rust has long been well known, both here and in England. It acts as what is called a "host plant," on which the spores of rust find lodgment during the time when there is no grain to feed on. It is difficult to see how one plant could spread so much mischief, but one or two moist warm nights will breed rust spores by the million and a soft breeze spreads them rapidly. Kill it any way. See article on wheat rust in July 5th issue, page 513. The Ontario Government has passed an act calling for the destruction of barberry hedges.

#### Potato Bugs.

W. H. E., Cold Springs, Man.: "Two or three drills of potatoes in my garden were infested with bugs, like the Colorado bug, in size and color, but with black stripes on the back. They were eating the stalks and leaves. Some of the young were just under the surface of the ground. These potatoes are, I think, from Dakota. Is it possible for the eggs to have been on the seed potatoes? In another part of the garden I have Early Rose potatoes. These were perfectly clear of bugs, although only separated from the infested ones by a narrow strip of garden truck. Will these bugs bother me next year? What is the remedy? Would they hurt oats or some other crop, should I decide not to plant potatoes there next year?"

Answered by Dr. Jas. Fletcher, Ottawa.—It is impossible to tell what insect it is which is attacking your potatoes without seeing specimens. There is no other potato pest "like the Colorado bug in size and color, but with black stripes on the back." The Colorado potato beetle has black stripes on the back, and from your description I should have imagined that this was your enemy. If it eats the leaves the remedy would be the same, viz., sprinkle or spray the vines with Paris green and water, 1 lb. in 160 gallons of water (or 1 oz. in 10 gallons). Insects feeding on potatoes are not likely to hurt oats or other crops. If they make their appearance next year send The Nor-West Farmer specimens on their first appearance."

#### How to Peel Onions Without Shedding Tears.

M. B., Miami, Man., writes: "Do all your lady readers know that if a needle is held between the teeth, when peeling onions, all unpleasant watering of the eyes will be avoided?"

#### Treatment of Land for Hessian Fly.

Old Subscriber, Cordova, Man.: "1. Please advise us of the best way to prevent the ravages of the Hessian fly in wheat. There was a great deal of damage done to the wheat crop here this season, fully one-third was down in some places. Is there any way to prepare land this fall? 2. Have the C. P. R. discontinued supplying pure bred bulls, etc., to parties in Manitoba?"

Answer.—I (answered by Dr. J. Fletcher, Ottawa). The Hessian fly has done considerable damage in some parts of Manitoba this year. This insect is single brooded in Manitoba and passes the winter in the "flax-seed" stage in the stubble or straw. Therefore the remedy is simple and consists of burning over the stubble or plowing it down deeply before May next spring. No land where infested wheat has been grown must be summer fallowed next year unless the first plowing is done before June 1st. The straw from an infested crop must be fed or burnt before the same date and the screenings from the mill should be fed to poultry during the winter or put where it will be trampled into the ground by stock.

2. Yes.

#### Analyzing Water.

J. W., Macleod, Alta.: "Where must I apply to have well water analysed?"

Answer.—To F. T. Shutt, Chemist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, or to Prof. Kenrick, Manitoba University, Winnipeg, Man.

#### Dealer in Dressed Poultry.

J. A. S., Carduff, Assa.: "Could you give me the name and address of some reliable dealer in dressed poultry in Winnipeg?"

Answer.—J. Y. Griffin & Co. and J. E. Costello, Box 278.

#### Feeding Frozen Grain with Oat Sheaves.

Subscriber, Russell, Man., asks about feeding three-year-old steers on crushed frozen grain and oat sheaves. The safest rule in this is to start in moderation, with the grain especially. If well cured all the oat sheaves they will eat up clean may be fed right along. Hay or wheat straw may be given by way of variety and salt at pleasure is also useful. The crushed feed may be started at two or three pounds in the forenoon after a feed of sheaves, and as much at night. As the cattle get used to it more at a time may be given.

#### Disc Plows.

W. J. W., Bates, Man.: "What kind of land do the disc plows work best in? What do you think of the disc plow in general for a plow?"

Answer.—We have heard it well spoken of for breaking, by a farmer who last year broke a good breadth with it, but we would hesitate to recommend it for that purpose. On any other kind of land, light or heavy, it does excellent work. The writer has just paid cash for one, after satisfying himself that it would suit his purpose. With recent rain on the surface, stubble is liable to clog the discs, but that may be due to want of experience in the workman. On dry stubble it does good work with an easy draft.

#### The Fuel Question.

Tree Grower, Brandon, Man.: "The following rather startling news item appears in the Hartney Star, and while I cannot personally vouch for its accuracy, the very fact that the writing of such a paragraph could be possible indicates a condition of affairs which does not furnish food for particularly pleasant reflection, especially with a Manitoba winter and a continued shortage of cars in full view just ahead of us. The item reads: 'A genuine fuel famine has fallen upon the country between Melita and Alameda and men and women are weeping and shivering in the cold. Duncan Brown, of Glen Ewen, is burning his wheat to warm his family, and at Alameda some men have started to burn their buildings for fuel. The railway company is entirely to blame for this terrible condition of things. On Wednesday 135 men were idle at the mines while a train of empty cars stood on the track 15 miles away.'

"Now, in relation to this matter of wood supply, I may say that from a three-acre bluff of maples planted from 1891 seedlings we cut sufficient firewood last winter, and have the prospect of an abundant supply to keep us going this winter, and along in the future, as from trees cut two years ago the old roots have already produced new trees six and eight feet high. This bluff is also furnishing posts and poles—some 20 feet long and eight inches through. The trees in this bluff are planted two feet apart, in hedgerows. The maple needs very little drying. Like the ash, it will burn well half green, and is a better fuel than poplar. We find in this bluff that of trees of the same age the poplars and willows furnish the best and straightest poles, but the maple is in reality the fastest producer of good firewood. Every prairie farmer should have these bluffs."

# Jewellers

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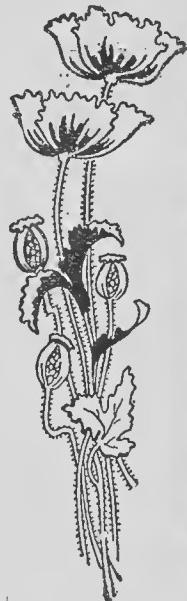
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# The Great Diamond House.

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**An Early Variety of Barley.**

We have been pleased to receive information from Henry Kirkwood, of Macdonald, Man., in regard to a variety of bearded barley, named Success, which he has been growing for about the past five years. This barley has always shown itself to be about ten days earlier than the ordinary six-rowed varieties, and if sown on spring plowing when the land is still moist, it will ripen about the time the wild oats have headed out. It is not quite so heavy a crop as the six-rowed bearded varieties, and is not a malting barley, but has very good feeding qualities. Usually it weighs a little less per bushel than the bearded sort. Mr. Kirkwood's crop this year yielded about 50 bushels per acre, threshing machine measure. He particularly recommends this barley for use on pieces of land infested with wild oats. To use two successive crops of it, particularly if light cultivation be given early in the fall, has proven to be a style of treatment which will almost totally exterminate the worst seeding of wild oats. Of course it is very important that everything green be properly turned under and killed by the spring plowing previous to sowing of barley.

**Feeding Green Barley.**

Subscriber, Edmonton, Alta.: "What is your opinion of the value of green barley (in light work) as horse or cattle feed, if cut as soon as headed out, and before any grain has formed? Would the beards at this stage do any harm?"

Answer.—We have known of very good results being obtained by feeding barley which had been allowed to stand until the grain was pretty well formed, but know less about the value which it would possess if cut as green as your letter indicates. We are apt to think that its value as a feed at that stage would be considerably below what it would have been if allowed to stand longer. It is not likely that the awns would be stiff enough to do very much harm to horses, but we would prefer to use it as a cattle feed if convenient to do so. If you have occasion again to sow barley on a piece of dirty land or where for any other reason it must be cut at an early date you might do well to try a beardless variety such as that referred to in the experience of Mr. Kirkwood, given in this column.

**The Western Live Stock Insurance Co.**

White Star, Dauphin, Man.: "Will you advise me as to the best and most reliable insurance company to insure pure bred live stock in?"

Answer.—We would refer "White Star" to the Western Farmers' Live Stock Insurance Co., Box 1382, Winnipeg. This company has been doing business for some time, but so many complaints reached us of the unsatisfactory way the business was being conducted that we refused to carry their advertisement any longer. A new manager has been appointed in the person of C. H. Jefferys, formerly immigration agent of the Manitoba Government at Toronto. Mr. Jefferys assures us that in future the business of the company will be conducted upon honorable business principles and upon this assurance the advertisement again appears in our columns. We will thank any of our readers to notify us of any dissatisfaction with the policies written under the new management.

This company supplies what is thought by many to be a long felt want and if conducted along right lines should give satisfaction to all concerned. We would, however, warn our readers against expecting too much from this insurance. For instance, horses are insured for an amount not to exceed \$100, and many think that accordingly they are entitled to \$100 when any animal dies. On the contrary, the by-laws of the company only make provision for paying the actual cash value or the average value of all the animals of one class insured by one man. If a \$10 broncho is insured there is no use raising a row because \$100 insurance is not paid for that broncho when he "turns up his toes," whether through direct carelessness or not. We know of no provision or separate class for pure bred stock in this company or any other.

**Cultivation Against Weeds.**

M. B., Miami, Man.: "1. Does plowing two or three inches of snow under in the late fall have any material effect on next year's crop? Some people around here claim the land will be very weedy. 2. Do you think the following method would clean the land as well as a bare summerfallow, as we find the bare fallow grows too rank a growth of straw and does not fill. We plow once, surface cultivate, our land being formerly oak bush. We have plowed the land this fall, and intend to keep down all weeds until about the first week in June, when we shall sow 2½ bushels of barley per acre, go over it several times with the light harrow after the grain is up, and plow again immediately the grain is attacked. Stink weed and buckwheat are the weeds we are desirous of killing. 3. When feeding crushed grain to hogs, is it better to soak it beforehand or feed it dry, and give water afterwards?"

Answer.—1. Snow is a very useful manure if plowed in warm. If plowed down dry it may not thaw out all winter and the land will be far too loose for wheat. The land is also likely to be very weedy, but for that the snow is not to blame. The same thing may happen after ordinary fall plowing and for the following reason. The foul seeds left on the surface after last year's crop are of different kinds. Stink weed, if there is a good shower to start them after the grain is cleared off, will germinate very freely

and the plowing would kill them. But many seeds will not germinate in the fall. If plowed down, either with or without snow, they will be safe and sound till spring and then come up if not too deeply buried. Buckwheat seeds are large and if not more than four inches from the surface will come up along in May, much the same as a crop of volunteer oats will do if buried where a wheat crop is to be sown next spring. Bury a spreading of stink weed seeds under fall plowing and it will not germinate next spring because the seeds are too small and will not respond to the warmth of spring. But next time that land is turned over and those embalmed seeds are brought to the surface they will grow by the thousands, even if they have lain for years. If farmers would study the effect of their work, they would not need to blame snow for their weeds. You don't kill foul seeds by burying them.

When there has been a good stand of weeds in a grain crop, many seeds are dropped on the ground besides what are taken out in the threshing. The natural time for most of those seeds to germinate is in spring and if the land is turned over and well harrowed in fall most of them will germinate early in May. Plow the land then and sow it in late oats or barley and the resulting crop will be fairly clean.

We may here take up the last half of the second question—the scheme of farming in which barley is to be the next year's crop. If what we have said about burying of foul seeds is correct, seeds of former years turned up by the fall plowing will most of them sprout before the first week of June. After the barley is sown it is very likely that part of the seeds buried this fall will find their way to the surface. Buckwheat is the most likely of all to come up in that way, and as its seed leaf stalk is very soft the last round of the harrow, though it will not uproot it, will break the stalk enough to keep it from growing.

2. As to the summer fallowing proposition, if you will look back over the history of that land you will find that perhaps the very first year, weeds bearing 10,000 to 50,000 seeds on each plant were allowed to grow and ripen. If the land is too rich, don't plow it at all, only cultivate the surface in the way you propose and take a crop of barley. Next year it may be about right to grow wheat, still with only surface cultivation before and after seeding, after that you might summer fallow with satisfaction.

3. If you are feeding in warm weather it does not matter much which way you take. In winter, if soaked, it must be kept from freezing, otherwise it will partially freeze before being used. As a rule it is safest to feed dry in winter.

**Feeding Oat Sheaves—Mongrel Red Fife.**

Walter Brydon, Neepawa, writes: "The time of year has again come round when a great many will be feeding oat sheaves, and no doubt will be bothered with the cows wasting nearly half of them. I overcame that bad habit by cutting the sheaf into three parts and then mixing it all up with a fork. It is surprising how little is wasted when fed this way. One of my neighbors uses a hay knife and two stools. Not having a knife, I used a block and an axe, which works very satisfactorily. What is the Threshers' Lien Act? Have the farmers any rights under it? Have they any power to compel a thresher to thresh his grain providing he is the last one on the list and no chance of getting another machine?"

"A year ago last winter a paper on seed grain was read at our institute, and in the general talk that followed S. Benson made the statement that he liked to mix in some seed from another part of the country, preferably from heavier land, for the purpose of fertilizing it. Your editor scouted this idea, maintaining that this couldn't possibly be any good, as wheat was self-fertilizing. Now, I want to tell you some experience of mine in that line, which I think goes to prove that Mr. Benson may be right. I have grown White Fife for a number of years and decided to make a change, sent to Ottawa for a small bag of Red Fife to start right. It was sown beside White Fife. I cut it by itself, picked out the bearded heads (between you and myself, Mr. Editor, it was awfully mixed), and sowed an acre last year, beside White Fife again. When I threshed it, I would defy an expert to say it was anything but White Fife as far as color was concerned. Thinking it might come all right if I sowed it by itself this year, I did so, but it is the same old story, White Fife again. The seed was Red Fife, as the buyers here pronounced it No. 1 hard. The question is now, if wheat is self-fertilizing, what made that wheat get white? Would the soil which has grown White Fife so long have anything to do with it? I picked out every bearded head the first year, but there were any amount of them again last year."

Note.—Mr. Brydon has always something to say that is worth hearing, and is this year about the first man to take up the pen.

In answer to his first point, we remark that the Threshers' Lien Act is rather one-sided just where he tackles it. The thresher is freedhand and may leave the farmer in the lurch if he is so disposed, without being liable for damages of any kind. The object of the Act is simply to provide protection to a thresher who threshes for a farmer that is slow or doubtful pay. On the seed wheat question, there is a good deal to be learned and a good deal to be said. Perhaps the people at Ottawa have been "monkeying" too much with the hybrids, and having got the law of heredity broken up a little too much, got more "variability" developed than they bargained for. Moral—if you want plain old fashioned Red Fife, buy a bag or two from some neighbor, such as Frank

*People don't take long to find out the merits of an article. Ask your friends what they think of Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.*

Harris, who once grew good wheat, and perhaps does so still. Then give it another trial.

If we remember rightly, that land of Mr. Brydon's was partially broken out of scrub, and even if good Red Fife seed from open prairie were sown on it, the outcome would be piebald or nearly white. Land that takes kindly to scrub hush growing will never produce a crop to grade No. 1 hard. After stubble it will be whiter than after summer fallow.

Just to get a little more light on this point, try it the other way. Find an open farm that has generally borne hard wheat. Sow some plain every day Red Fife on it, after say good fallowing, or hatching, if that is possible. Sow along one side of it some genuine White Fife and some of that mongrel stuff from the effete east on the other side. If at the end of the season, just before the time to cut it, that White Fife is partially red or the red partially white, let us know and we shall come and take a look at it.

We may suggest further that if that White Fife, the product of red seed, is taken back to the right kind of land, it will then produce Red Fife once more.

Meantime we give a recent report from an Old Country authority to illustrate the point that cereals are self-fertilizing, a doctrine in which The Nor-West Farmer still inclines to hang on to:

In his lecture delivered at the opening of the winter session of the West of Scotland Agricultural College, last month, Dr. Wilson, of St. Andrews University, described some experiments which he has carried out in the crossing of farm plants; and his statements may be commended to the notice of those farmers who put faith in the absurd plan of sowing mixed varieties of oats for the purpose of getting chance crosses. Like all other truly scientific investigators, Dr. Wilson, who is no novice in plant crossing, states that the cereals are almost invariably self-fertilized. An examination of a matured unopened floret of oats, for example,

shows that the feathery stigma is usually thickly covered with pollen, and where that is the case, whether the floret opens or not, the grain is ultimately found to have been fertilized. "Cross fertilization in Nature," he added, referring to the cereals, "is not absolutely impossible, but it is, obviously, highly improbable." By mixing different kinds of oats, and sowing them side by side, there is a remote possibility of hybridization taking place by the wind carrying pollen of one kind to the stigma of another.

If by any chance a floret were not already fertilized, and happened to be open, a cross might result." As each floret contains the male and female organs, and does not open, except by accident, until the pollen of the male organ has been shed, it is obvious that that oat, like other cereals, is naturally self-fertilizing. The bruising of florets by the violent action of wind or some other agency might lead to exceptional crossing, instead of to the regular self-fertilization; but it is not scientific to trust to such accidents. Even when they do occur, subsequent evidence does not give assurance of the fact; for, if an apparent cross or two were detected in the crop grown from the production of the mixed seed, there would be no certainty of crossing having taken place, because few stocks of grain are absolutely pure, and any exceptional plants detected after sowing the produce of mixed seed might be regarded as much more likely to have been derived from stray seeds of a different variety than from accidental crossing."

There are three or four experimental farms in Canada on which for the last ten or fifteen years scores of varieties of grain have been sown alongside of each other under every variety of conditions. If there has ever been a case of spontaneous hybridism under these circumstances we have never heard of it, and we confidently point to the nature of the soil as the true source of the whiteness of the crop, for which Messrs. Benson and Brydon imagine they have found a different causa.



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It is scarcely necessary to say that out of the almost innumerable number of Piano makes some are pre-eminently superior to the general average. There are a great many kinds of Pianos, but there are comparatively few magnificently good ones. It is our sincere belief that every

## MORRIS PIANO

belongs in this latter class. We have some very low priced Pianos, but even these are magnificent in tone and range, their inexpensiveness being largely attained by the use of less ornate designs. It is the tone and compass of a piano that counts. Buy one that has an elegant finish, also, if your means will allow. But, if they will not, it is far better to look to inside goodness than to outside detail. Every piano on our floor is an aristocrat of tone, richness and artistic worth. Not one owes its presence there to mere price cheapness.

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BANKERS:  
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WINNIPEG.



Winnipeg, Nov. 21st, 1902.

The cold snap proved a good stimulant to certain lines of trade and caused builders to hurry up their work of closing in buildings for winter. The continued mild weather which followed was welcomed by many, as it gave them a chance to finish up work that must be done, and many a bresher will profit by it. In business circles preparations are being made for the holiday trade. Collections are slow on account of the inability of farmers to sell their grain. Bank clearings continue to show a large turnover of business.

### Wheat.

About a week ago outside markets took a livelier turn and at Chicago on Saturday last there was a rise of fully a cent on previous quotations. Liverpool had been dragging behind American prices for some time, but pulled up a cent, which encouraged the feeling on the speculative market. Liverpool has kept on advancing a little, but American markets did not respond till yesterday. American winter wheat is in good shape as the result of good fall weather and Argentina is also full of promise. These conditions have helped slightly to modify the views of American speculators.

The advance of 6 cents recently made at several points on the C. N. R. and partially responded to at competing C. P. R. points, has been the leading feature in the last fortnight's home markets. On local markets where there is no such competition, the two big milling companies are now paying 58 to 60 cents for 1 hard.

The prospects for a good clearance of terminal elevators are very favorable. There will be available in the last week of November \$60,000 bushels of vessel space, chiefly on American boats to Buffalo, at a rate of 2½ cents a bushel. The insurance companies insist that a vessel must actually be on the lake on Dec. 6th to make her insurance effective. But if the weather is fine at that date, the insurance will be extended from day to day for a few days longer.

Thompson, Sons & Co.'s report for Nov. 21, 1902, says:

Wheat—Liverpool 4d. to 5d. lower. Paris unchanged to 3c. lower. American markets opened 1c. higher, but almost immediately sold off. A dull market resulted, trading being not nearly so active as in recent days, and the close was at a decline of 1c. to 2c. under yesterday. It is a natural reaction from recent advance. Primary receipts 25,000 bus. over last year. Atlantic exports 377,000 bus. Exports from both coasts for the week,

VINCENT & MACPHERSON



LEADING UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS

BRANDON, MAN.  
Two Doors West of A. D. Rankin & Co.

Write for our FURNITURE CATALOGUE.

5,277,000 bus., against 4,440,000 bus. last week and 5,518,000 bus. last year.

Chicago Dec. closed 74½c.; May 75½c.

Minneapolis Dec. closed 71½c.; May 73½c. to 75½c.

The Manitoba wheat market is sick to-day and buyers are difficult to find. A few take small lots at lower prices in a grudging manner, and it is hard work forcing wheat on unwilling buyers. After our report was issued yesterday prices went down 1c. to 74½c. 1 hard and 72½c. 1 Nor. This morning early these prices were continued, but after it was seen that outside markets were tending lower our prices fell another 1c. and 74½c. and 72½c. was best possible. This afternoon it is very dull, and 74c. 1 hard and 72c. 1 Nor. are so far the best bids. Holders are unwilling to sell at these figures. These prices are all for spot wheat or delivery with bills and inspections by 25th inst. in store Fort William, Port Arthur or Duluth. For delivery all November there are no buyers unless the price is still further shaded, and there are practically no buyers for December or May delivery at any price. Some May delivery was sold last night at 75c. 1 hard, but if a buyer could be found 74½c. 1 hard would be the best to-day, and December delivery 66½c. 1 hard, 2 Nor. 3½c., 3 Nor. 5½c. and No. 4 wheat 9½c. under 1 hard.

Oats—No. 2 white 28c. and No. 1 white 29½c. in store Fort William.

### Oats.

There is practically no movement in oats, for the simple reason that every car that can be got is worth 6 cents a bushel to load to wheat and therefore railroad transportation of oats is dead. On the Winnipeg market No. 1 white are worth 28½c., No. 2 26½c., and feed 25c.

### Barley.

Malting qualities are worth 30c. to 32c., feed 26c.

### Flax.

Moderate deliveries and prices steady at \$1.00 a bushel.

### Flour.

Best patent \$2.00 per bag. Seconds \$1.85. Strong bakers' \$1.55. XXXX \$1.25.

### Mill Feed.

Prices have advanced for mill feed, bran being \$15 and shorts \$17 a ton. Oat chop \$19.50, barley chop \$16.50, screenings \$12 a ton.

### Cattle.

The export shipments are not quite finished yet, but another week will see the end of them. In all it is thought that this year's shipments will be close to 40,000 head, a substantial increase over last year. The going price for export cattle is 4c. at point of shipment, while as high as 4½c. has been paid for a few choice lots. This price at country points is about equal to 5c. at Montreal.

Butchers' cattle are plentiful at 3c. to 3½c. at Winnipeg.

Dressed cattle are selling at the packing houses at 6c.

### Sheep.

Live sheep are 3½c. to 4c. off the cars at Winnipeg. Lambs are steady at about one cent higher than sheep. Dressed mutton is selling in a wholesale way at 8c. to 9c.

### Hogs.

There is a better delivery since the colder weather set in and this has lowered prices 1c. The supplies also promise to be larger. Good judges place the number of hogs in the country at nearly double that of last year. We quote 6½c. off the cars at Winnipeg for choice weights; fat, heavy hogs 1c. less

Values will likely drop to 6c. with hard weather, but it is not anticipated that they will go lower. This means handsome prices for farmers and bogs should be good money.

Dressed pork is selling for 8c. to 8½c. instead of 9c. at the packing houses.

### Butter and Cheese.

Creamery—Practically all the creameries are closed now except those in Winnipeg. These are asking 25c. a pound, an advance of 2c. since last issue.

Dairy—Supplies coming forward are light and the quality low. Choice tubs and rolls are quickly snapped up at from 18c. to 20c., while the ordinary run is from 13c. to 15c. The supply of good table butter is very low and values will continue high all winter.

Cheese—Jobbers are asking 13c. to 13½c. for Ontario cheese. This is thought to be too low and an advance may be made any day.

### Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry—One noticeable feature of the supplies of poultry coming forward is the improvement seen in that coming from the Mennonite settlements. Too much of the general supply coming forward is not nicely dressed. The fall has been a good one for fattening poultry. The going price for mixed lots is 9c. a pound. Nice spring chickens are worth 10c. Ducks and geese are worth 9c. Turkeys 12c. to 13c. The Manitoba ones are very poor and supplies from Ontario are scarce and dear.

Eggs—Strictly fresh eggs are worth 25c. by the case and ordinary eggs 20c. to 22c.

### Potatoes.

In a small way 25c. to 30c. a bushel is the going price, while for car lots at country points 20c. to 25c. is the range.

**Frank Lightcap**

DEALER IN

**HIDES** Pelts, Wool, Deerskins, Seneca Root, Etc.

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Highest prices paid to Consignors and returns made promptly.

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ON THE CARS.

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Why? Because you will save elevator fees, excessive dockage, buyers' salary, and car lots always bring top prices. Consign your grain to us and we will remit you proceeds, less regulation charges and 1c. per bushel commission, or will make straight bids on track your station.

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### THE

**INDEPENDENT GRAIN CO.**

LIMITED,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

OFFICES: 26-27 NEW MERCHANTS BANK BLOCK.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The blue book issued by the officers appointed to inquire into the working of the remount department of the British army says the Dominion of Canada does not appear to be able to furnish a very large number of horses, and that the supply is not likely to increase unless breeding is stimulated by a steady, permanent demand for army horses, and unless suitably selected stallions are introduced. As much reliance can probably be placed on this as their report white-washing all officials who are believed to have been guilty of gross irregularities in the purchase of remounts.

--H. A. Walker, an English railway expert sent to study American railway methods, sums up his report as follows: "It will be seen from the figures before you that the American companies have nothing to boast of in the safety of their passengers or employees. On the contrary, human life seems to be considered of much less importance there than here. I am of the opinion that in this respect the British railway officials have nothing whatever to learn from their American brethren." He shows that English railways carried twice the number of passengers that the American railways did although the latter have nine times the mileage. The American figures show a much larger proportion of accidents and fatalities to passengers and employees. This he thought due to the "almost general absence of block working, and to the fact that the permanent way is neither laid nor maintained in the efficient manner usually adopted by the British railways."

A notice has been filed with the Manitoba government that application will be made for an act to incorporate a company to operate railway and telegraph lines in Manitoba. Lines are proposed between Emerson and Winnipeg; from Winnipeg and Beausejour to Winnipeg River; from Winnipeg westerly to Brandon and Souris, then to the boundary of the province; from Emerson to Carman to Portage la Prairie, then to Lake Winnipegosis; from Emerson to Crystal City to Lauder, thence to the boundary line, with branch lines to Melita and from Crystal City and Morden to the boundary line south; from Morden to Holland to Carberry to Rapid City, thence to western boundary; from Carberry to Neepawa, then northerly and westerly to western boundary, and from Brandon southwestly to boundary. This plan covers the country pretty well, and our farmers would welcome such a railway now with open arms. J.

**For Sale**—A few pure bred Dorset Horn ewes, also one Dorset Horn ram. All very good sheep. John Williams, Melita, Man.

**For Sale**—Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, bred from imported stock. Prices right. Address W. S. Wilson, Holland, Man. 22-5

**Collie Pups**—Pure bred, sahie with white markings; stag hounds, fox terriers, etc. White Rock cockerels and pullets. James A. Macdonald, Wapeila, Assa.

**Fun**—Lots of fun with our puzzles. The sickest ever made. Sent to any boy or girl who sends 10 cents and the name of paper and magazine papa reads. Manitoba Novelty Co., Winnipeg, Man.

**For Sale**—Waverley oats, fresh from the Old Country, white, thin hull, stiff straw, and good feeders. Can supply seed at 20 cents per bushel. John E. May, Strathclair, Man. 22-1

**Wanted**—Smart salesman to sell nursery stock in every district in Canada. Terms liberal. Anyone earning less than \$1,000 a year should write us for terms. Special inducement to men who can spend part of time at the business. Apply now. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

**For Sale**—Berkshires—Four litters to choose from; farrowed Aug. 6, 13, 15, Oct. 10, \$10 and \$6 each. I keep the best money can buy. Two May sows yet unsold, price \$15 each. Also a limited number of young turkeys and Toulouse goslings, both sexes. Send an order. I guarantee to give you something good. R. J. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 23

**Farm for Sale**—Half section, E. & 16, 13w1, well fenced, two good wells; 50 acres pasture, remainder under cultivation; free from weeds; 30 bushels wheat, 70 bushels oats, 70 bushels barley per acre this year. Price \$6,600, \$1,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Owner is retiring from farming. Alex. Cameron, Box 1, Cypress River, Man. 22-4

J. Hill is supposed to be at the back of this scheme. Just now, when our railroads cannot begin to handle our crop, live competition with ample shipping facilities would be a great boon. May it soon come.

—For some time we have been reproducing in the impounded, lost and stray department of this paper all the notices of impounded and lost animals which appear in the Manitoba and Territorial Official Gazettes. Owing to the fact,

however, that the Gazette for the Territories is published on the same dates as The Nor-West Farmer, there has heretofore been involved a delay of two weeks from the date when the notices appeared in the Gazette before they were printed in our columns. But as the Department of Agriculture at Regina has found that The Farmer has very largely facilitated the recovery by the owners of their stock, they have arranged to forward notices to us as soon as received, thus insuring publication in The Farmer

simultaneously with their appearance in the Gazette. On account of the dispatch with which our mailing is done, this will mean that these notices will in many cases be in the hands of our readers before the Gazette is in the mails. This department of The Farmer has come to be one of great value, and we feel that this arrangement is one which will facilitate its usefulness to a still much greater extent.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

## Makes Hogs Hungry

Dr. Hess' Stock Food conditions a hog as nothing else will; gives a sharp appetite; affords the means of rapid and perfect digestion of all food eaten. In itself Dr. Hess' Stock Food is also a perfect tonic—one that puts all the vital organs in condition not only to resist disease, but to perform their natural functions, so there may be quick formation of solid flesh and fat. Dr. Hess' Stock Food not only nourishes through its own ingredients, but these ingredients give to other foods the elements of strength and utility they lack. This is why hogs that are fed Dr. Hess' Stock Food are hungry—their food is being constantly applied to making more flesh and strength—they enjoy what they eat and appetite increases as weight comes on. Feed your hogs Dr. Hess' Stock Food, and dust the pen and feeding places with Instant Louse Killer, and they will be free from cholera.

## DR. HESS' Stock Food

is the scientific compound for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep; prescribed by leading veterinarians, endorsed by medical and veterinary colleges. If the medical and veterinary colleges know of nothing better, it must be good. Dr. Hess is a graduate of both; no unprofessional manufacturer can equal Dr. Hess' Stock Food, which is sold on a written guarantee. 7 lbs., 65c.; 12 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$3.70; 100 lbs., \$7.00. Fed in a small dose. In every package is a little yellow card entitling the purchaser to free prescriptions for his stock by Dr. Hess.

**DR. HESS** has written a **BOOK** on diseases of animals and poultry, the only complete treatise for popular use, consulted and recommended by prominent veterinarians, will be sent free, postpaid, if you write what stock you have; what stock food you have used; and mention this paper.

C. M. MCCLAIN, Veterinary Surgeon, Jeromeville, O., says:—"It is the most comprehensive work for farmers I have ever seen."

H. H. LAYMAN, Veterinary Surgeon, Lattasburg, O., says:—"In my practice I often follow suggestions given in your Veterinary Work."

We also make Dr. Hess' Poultry Panacea and Dr. Hess' Healing Powder. Address

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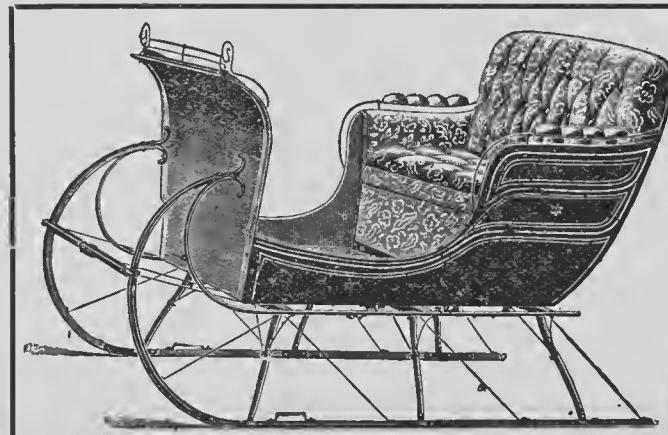
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To receive a **DR. SANDEN HERCULEX ELECTRIC BELT** on free trial, you have simply to drop me a letter or postal card and I will arrange to send an appliance. You can wear it 60 days, then pay me only if cured. If not, return the Belt. That is all. Thousands have been put out on these terms. That is the faith I have. Think of it. No sickening, bad tasting drugs, no inconvenience, no loss of time from work or pleasure. You simply place my Belt comfortably about the waist bedtimes, take it off mornings. It sends a pleasant, warm, soothing current of real life through the weakened parts while you sleep. Overcomes drains, nervousness, impotency, lame back, varicocele. Benefits to back and nerves at once. Upon request, I send in plain sealed envelope

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# THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY, Proprietors.

COR. McDermot Ave. and Arthur Street,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Subscriptions to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.75. To Winnipeg (unless called for at office of publication), \$1.50.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 10c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 175 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

## LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

## LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment it might not give the correct date because of insufficient time to make the change before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you "paid up" to the end of 1903? The label will tell you. If not, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor'-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.



WINNIPEG, NOV. 20, 1902.

## THE CAR SHORTAGE.

In last issue considerable space was devoted to the car shortage and the consequent filling up of elevators. Since that time the situation has gradually grown worse until farmers are exasperated at the situation and the consequent loss and inconvenience which falls upon them. The wide spread between street and track prices is rousing the most intense feeling of hostility against the grain dealers. The lucky man who can get a car and get it away to Fort William does so much better than he can by selling to the elevator that he does not forget to publish it broadcast, with the natural result that farmers are embittered against the grain dealers, whom they now consider to be playing the shark with them. As a result indignation meetings have been held at many points and strong resolutions passed. Deputations have been sent to interview the C. P. R. officials to try and secure more cars. The deputation is always smoothed down by the officials telling how much they are doing, etc., and a promise to have the matter looked into. How satisfactory the answer has turned out in the end we have not heard. We can make a shrewd guess that nothing was done, or perhaps for a few days a very small supply of cars would be sent to the point from which the complaint came, with a promise of more, and that will be the end of it.

As intimated in last issue, one cause

of a good deal of this year's trouble is the small storage capacity at Fort William owing to the burning of the working part of one elevator last summer. The C. P. R. are thus not in as good a position as they were last year. They are holding back the delivery of cars at Fort William so that there will be no blockade there. Cars are being emptied as fast as they can get them forward, but the number of cars unloaded daily at Fort William will not give one a piece daily to three-quarters of the shipping points. The result is that while the available cars are being rushed forward as fast as possible we are daily coming nearer the end of our surplus cars because the cars are being loaded and now stand on every siding along the line waiting an opportunity to go forward. This depends on the rate cars can be unloaded at Fort William, which is about 250 a day, instead of 500 a day, if the elevator that was burned was working and 700 a day if the new elevator E had been finished instead of just beginning. The result will be that when navigation closes the elevators at Fort William will be filled in a few days, and as the great majority of the cars are standing full along the line the blockade will be more severe than last year. There is certainly a gloomy outlook for the farmer.

ample assurances of a much better state of things in this fall's business, but, by, we believe, the unanimous consent of everyone, except the officials of the railroad, the situation to-day is not much better than it was at this date last year.

The working officials of the road may be doing all their circumstances will admit. But it is a long time since elevator D was put out of business, and the other two are evidently far short of what they ought to be. Their working power reminds us very forcibly of the old problem how to put a quart of beer into a pint pot. A stormy day blocks navigation and there is a deadlock. Or there may be a dozen cars or more come in of a grade whose bins are already ready full and for want of that space the whole service gets out of gear, and the yard is blocked for the time being, which means practically a congestion of traffic till the block is cleared.

No matter what face the apologists for this blockade may try to put on it, the cold fact remains staring us in the face that on a road where 500 cars a day should have been going out for ten weeks, the number actually handled is less than half that number, and the rate for the remaining days in which navigation is to be open is not likely to be much increased.

One excuse put forth by the C. P. R.

## OUR Correspondence Feature

The most valuable asset which any farm paper can possess is a real live interest on the part of its subscribers—the kind of interest which prompts them to not only read the paper, but to talk with their neighbors about the reforms which it advocates, and once in a while to take up their pens and ask questions or contribute a few thoughts which their own "grey matter" may suggest as likely to be of benefit.

This freedom of expression is to the publishers and editors of a paper what the pulse of his patient is to a doctor—it shows them how their treatment is operating. The want it has led to the dry rot of many papers which might have lived really useful lives.

In conducting The Nor'-West Farmer we have always made a big push to encourage the correspondence feature. The letters sent us have always been interesting in themselves, and of all the suggestions which we have had to offer to our readers, and of the numerous beneficial movements which we can justly claim to have inaugurated, we want to say that a large proportion have grown out of the correspondence which we have received from our readers.

Now as each mail is bringing us a large number of new subscriptions, we wish to tell all of these—and our old subscribers, too, for that matter—that any questions on farm and ranch matters which may be sent us will receive our very best treatment. Our almost unlimited acquaintance with the most successful men in every line of work and in every corner of the country, places us in a position to secure the most expert opinions to be had on almost every subject of an agricultural nature. And in cases where we cannot secure the information needed the publishing of a query often brings an answer from some other reader.

Then, too, we like to receive short friendly expressions of opinion on different matters; and even a little wholesome criticism now and then will do us no harm.

Write us something. If we are unable to publish all the letters we receive there will be no harm done. Write the most helpful things you can—but write.

## RAILWAY INEFFICIENCY.

The present defects of our railroad system can be traced a good way back. The Economist, one of the most reliable English authorities on all matters of finance, in commenting on the report of the C. P. R. for that year, said, on September 15th, 1896:

"We cannot understand how the reduction of expenses referred to can possibly have been attained except by the postponement of necessary outlays. Expenditure must have been cut down to the bone and the future will have to afford a recompense."

That is not the only warning note sounded by the same able journal, but may suffice for our present purpose. The same paper also pointed out, on March 19th, 1898, that by its system of accounting the directors could charge up to capital account a good deal of money that should really be charged to operating expenses.

The prospects of the C.P.R. have considerably improved since then, but the pressure on its resources caused by the crop of 1901 unveiled the effects of the policy of postponing betterments in permanent way and equipments in a very striking manner. Defects in the permanent way and worn out engines combined to make the fall of 1901 a memorable one to those whose wheat had to wait indefinitely for C. P. R. transportation.

For the last six months we have had

officials is that they are very much hampered by the obligation to handle wheat through a loading platform instead of through an elevator. That excuse is perfectly valid as far as it goes. Many times the right to hold a car for 24 hours means in fact that it must stand two days instead of one. On the branch roads a train of empty cars could be started from Winnipeg on Saturday and come back loaded full on Sunday if elevators had all the loading. But the law endorses the loading platform and the cars delivered on a Saturday take two or three days to collect.

We are not trying to argue against the loading platform. But whatever be its uses as a safety valve and a way of escape from unfair depression of grades and prices by the regular buyers, the loading platform is a serious obstacle to rapid handling in periods of congestion like the present. Every railroad man says so and the fact can hardly be disputed.

But granting all that can be said against the platform as a hindrance to traffic, that is no valid excuse for the meagre service and consequent loss to both producers and dealers due to the feeble service of the railroads which monopolize our business.

It is needless and unprofitable to specialize all the complaints made by farmers who are the main sufferers, and have therefore the most reason to be angry, by grain dealers whose elevators have been prevented from doing the

business they were meant for, and are transformed into mere storage warehouses, and by the business men whose accounts must remain unsettled because their customers cannot sell their produce for many months to come, except at a grievous discount from its real value. Worrying at each other like a pack of hungry wolves won't help anyone. The main thing to consider is: "What are we going to do about it?"

The trouble to be dealt with is not one that can be soon or easily tided over. Settlement and consequent production are increasing to an unparalleled extent, and no temporary expedient will suffice. It is a task that will require the ablest minds of the Dominion to grapple with before another crop season comes round, and here in the West, not at Ottawa, is where the question must be tackled. There is no time to be lost, either. Let the men of the West with no uncertain voice formulate their demands in good time and unitedly. The pressure can only be effective if the West speaks out harmoniously as well as vigorously. Who is going to marshal the forces to such united action?

—There is one advantage about soft coal—it always soots you.

—Manager Hays, of the G. T. R., is credited with the ambition to have a transcontinental line. It is likely he will acquire control of some existing line. We fancy, though, that the G. T. R. has an eye on a line across the Canadian prairies. It cannot come too soon.

—So grave has the situation become in South Africa that Mr. Chamberlain has decided to visit the country and investigate conditions for himself. This is commented upon on all sides as being a very wise move. Had such a course been followed at the time the settlers at Boston threw the tea into harbor there might have been no U. S. to-day.

**NO MAN IS STRONGER THAN HIS STOMACH**

When Sandow poses and the muscles ridge his back and knot his arms, we think we have before us the very secret of strength in those magnificent muscles. But we haven't. Starve Sandow, or, what is practically the same thing, let him be dyspeptic, and his muscle would soon fail. Strength is made from food properly digested and assimilated, and no man is stronger than his stomach, because when the stomach is diseased digestion and assimilation are imperfect.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food so that the body is nourished into perfect health and strength.

"I had what my physician called indigestion. He gave me medicine for the trouble but it did me no good," writes Mr. W. H. Wells, of Wilford, N. C. "I wrote to Dr. Pierce and stated my case. He sent me a descriptive list and hygienic rules. I carried out these as best I could, bought six bottles of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and commenced taking it. A few days later I noticed a great change. Felt like a new man. Before I began the use of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' I suffered greatly with pain in stomach, my nerves seemed all 'run-down.' I was very thin in flesh, but now can eat heartily and sleep good at night."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the paper-covered book, or 50 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

When writing advertisers, please mention THE NOR'-WEST FARMER.

# PROSPECTUS OF THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

FOR 1903.



THE NOR'-WEST FARMER has come to be universally recognized as the biggest dollar's worth of reading which any farmer or rancher in Western Canada can receive. And it is true that there are a great many reasons why the publishers can make it of very much more value to the farmers and ranchers in this country than any other paper of the same class.

Probably the first one of these reasons is that it is the only farm and ranch paper which is printed anywhere in Canada west of the great lakes. This means that it is devoted exclusively to matters of interest to Manitoba, the Territories, British Columbia and Western Ontario. It has no other "axe to grind" than the one necessary to blaze the way for successful agriculture in the west. Being printed right in the country where its readers live, its matter is fresh, reliable, prepared with a full understanding of the needs of the country, and covers the field well.

That the Nor'-West Farmer gives satisfaction to those who have been its subscribers is evidenced by the fact that its subscription in the division of country indicated exceeds by many thousands that of all other farm papers combined. **The growth of our subscription list has been phenomenal**, and our readers receive in the enlargements and improvements which we are making in The Farmer, the benefit of each advancement. This has shown itself in the fact that during the past few months we have been able to increase the size of each issue to 44 pages, making it one of the largest \$1.00 farm papers in North America. It is hoped that even this will soon be increased upon **There will be more than 1,100 pages in The Nor'-West Farmer for 1903.**

Besides our regular issues each subscriber will receive, free of extra charge, our splendid Christmas and Midsummer Numbers. These are beautifully illustrated by photo-engravures, contain a great number of articles by special writers, and are bound in lithographed covers of special and beautiful design.

Do not forget that **each new subscriber** sending us his order for one year **receives the paper to Dec. 31, 1903**--or in other words, the balance of 1902, including the Christmas Number, in course of preparation, is being thrown in on his subscription absolutely free.

The publishers of The Nor'-West Farmer do not believe in sending their paper to subscribers for a period longer than that paid for, and then forcing collection of arrears. Except in cases where otherwise arranged, the future policy of this paper will be a strictly paid in advance one.

In order that every subscriber may feel confidence in dealing with any of our advertisers, we have adopted the policy of absolute exclusion from our columns of any advertisement which we know or believe to be of a misleading or doubtful character.

Rates of clubbing with other papers are given on page 4 of this supplement.

In forwarding subscriptions, use the addressed envelope and subscription blank found in this issue.

Sample copy will be sent free to any address.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, WINNIPEG, MAN.



# What the Farmers of Western Canada Say About The Nor'-West Farmer.

"The Nor'-West Farmer is the best paper we take."—W. Cary.

"The Nor'-West Farmer is a great help to me."—Albert E. Yeo.

"Could not do without The Nor'-West Farmer."—O. Johnston.

"We like The Nor'-West Farmer very much."—F. W. Chapple.

"I find The Nor'-West Farmer a very valuable paper."—J. J. Barber.

"The Nor'-West Farmer is all right. I enjoy it very much."—Leelie Dilworth.

"The Nor'-West Farmer is by long odds the best farm paper in Canada."—W. A. Lyndon.

"Please renew my subscription to your valuable paper, The Nor'-West Farmer."—E. Hudson.

"I can assure you that I am an enthusiastic admirer of The Nor'-West Farmer."—John B. Parker.

"I think The Nor'-West Farmer is the best paper any Northwestern farmer can take."—Richard Brown.

"I would not be without The Nor'-West Farmer in my house for double the money."—C. S. Lawrie.

"The Nor'-West Farmer is too valuable to be wasted. Please send me one of your Binders for enclosed 30 cents."—Ed. Henderson.

"We appreciate The Nor'-West Farmer very much. It is a publication required by every farmer in the Northwest."—Fred. Carroll.

"I would not do without The Nor'-West Farmer for a good deal. I read it before anything else, as it is an up-to-date farmer's journal."—James Crozier.

"Enclosed find the name of a new subscriber. I cannot understand any farmer going on from year to year without taking an agricultural paper such as The Nor'-West Farmer."—J. J. Frith.

"I have been a subscriber to The Nor'-West Farmer since 1888, and I consider it a necessity in our home and worth many times its cost, in fact, it is the farmers' and ranchers' friend."—Thos. Edworthy.

"The Nor'-West Farmer is a farmer's paper that no farmer should be without. There are not many farmers in the country who could not get \$5.00 or more information out of The Nor'-West Farmer in one year."—Wm. Dixon.

"The Nor'-West Farmer, in my estimation, is entitled to the I X L (I excel) of any farm paper that has come under my notice either in Canada, America or England, and justly deserves a place in every farmer's home in the community."—John H. Beeley.

"In sending in my renewal, I beg to say that this is my second year in taking The Nor'-West Farmer and I would not be without it for twice the amount. Your last year's Christmas number alone is well worth the dollar."—M. Warriner.

"Feel as if I cannot get along without The Nor'-West Farmer. As a four year subscriber, I would like to say a good word for The Farmer, and as a farmer I want to say a good word to the editors if I may, and that is, take special care of your advertisements. Fake and dishonest advertisements have ruined good stock and agricultural papers before this, and I have a case in my mind just now of a farmer friend being mulcted to the extent of \$80.00 through an advertisement in a rival publication of The Farmer."—John R. Gunn.

# THE FARMERS' LIBRARY!

Every farmer should have a library of works bearing upon his business. The following is a list of the best books upon the various phases of farm work. A selection from this list most suited to his needs will give any farmer the nucleus of a useful library, to which he can add other books from time to time.

Those who do not care to pay cash for the books, can earn them as a reward for securing new subscribers for The Nor'-West Farmer, the number of subscribers required for each book being stated in the list below.

The new subscriber will in every case receive The Nor'-West Farmer from now to the end of next year for one dollar.

All these books are sent postage free. Address all orders—

## THE NOR'-WEST FARMER,

Box 1310, WINNIPEG, MAN.

### Live Stock and Dairying.

CATTLE BREEDING—Warfield. Cash price, \$2.00, or free for 6 new subscribers.

PASTEURIZATION AND MILK PRESERVATION—Monrad. Cash price, 50 cts., or free for 2 new subscribers.

MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS—Wing. Cash price, \$1.00, or free for 3 new subscribers.

FEEDS AND FEEDING—Henry. Cash price, \$2.00, or free for 6 new subscribers.

A B C IN CHEESEMAKING—Monrad. Cash price, 50 cents, or free for 2 new subscribers.

STOCK BREEDING—Miles. Cash price, \$1.50, or free for 5 new subscribers.

TESTING MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS—Farrington and Woll. Cash price, \$1.00, or free for 3 new subscribers.

FARMER'S VETERINARY ADVISER—Law. Cash price, \$3.00, or free for 10 new subscribers.

FEEDING ANIMALS—Stewart. Cash price, \$2.00, or free for 6 new subscribers.

HORSE BREEDING—Sanderson. Cash price, \$1.50, or free for 5 new subscribers.

GLEASON'S HORSE BOOK. Cash price, 50 cents, or free for 2 new subscribers.

LIGHT HORSES—Breeds and Management—Vinton. Cash price, \$1.00, or free for 3 new subscribers.

HEAVY HORSES—Breeds and Management—Vinton. Cash price, \$1.00, or free for 3 new subscribers.

ANIMAL BREEDING—Shaw. Cash price, \$1.50, or free for 4 new subscribers.

SWINE HUSBANDRY—Coburn. Cash price, \$1.50, or free for 4 new subscribers.

STUDY OF BREEDS—Shaw. Cash price, \$1.50, or free for 4 new subscribers.

THE SHEEP—Rushworth. Cash price, \$1.50, or free for 5 new subscribers.

HOME PORK MAKING—Fulton. Cash price, 50 cents, or free for 2 new subscribers.

### Farm and Garden.

AGRICULTURE—C. C. James. Cash price, 30 cents, or free for 1 new subscriber.

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF AGRICULTURE—Voorhees. Cash price, \$1.00, or free for 3 new subscribers.

THE SOIL—King. Cash price, 75 cents, or free for 2 new subscribers.

CHEMISTRY OF THE FARM—Warington. Cash price, \$1.00, or free for 3 new subscribers.

FERTILITY OF THE LAND—Roberts. Cash price, \$1.25, or free for 4 new subscribers.

FORAGE CROPS—Shaw. Cash price, \$1.00, or free for 3 new subscribers.

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE—King. Cash price, \$1.50, or free for 5 new subscribers.

MANURES—Semper. Cash price, 40 cents, or free for 2 new subscribers.

### Poultry and Bees.

STANDARD PERFECTION POULTRY — Cash price, 50 cents, or free for 1 new subscriber.

AMERICAN STANDARD OF PERFECTION. Cash price, \$1.00, or free for 3 new subscribers.

Cash must accompany names in every case. Remember, \$1.00 pays each new subscriber from now to the end of 1903.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER,

Cor. McDermot Ave. and Arthur St.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

# BIND YOUR PAPERS

The Nor'-West Farmer Binder is light, strong and convenient, and binds together a year's copies of this paper. It is only a minute's work to add to the volume each issue as received, and back numbers do not thus become lost. These binders may be had from this office, postage paid, for 30 cents each, or we will send one FREE to any old subscriber who, besides renewing, also sends us a NEW subscription.

Secure one of these Binders and keep the issues of The Farmer on file.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER,

P.O. Box 1310.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

WE COULD FILL PAGES OF THIS JOURNAL WITH LETTERS SUCH AS ABOVE.

Send us your subscription to-day and you will then be able to say the same thing. Its worth money to You in your work. One Dollar a year.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER,

P.O. Box 1310.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

# Handsome Premiums

FOR THOSE SENDING  
NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS.

In view of the rapid settlement and development of this country during the present year, and the exceptionally bright outlook which the future presents, THE NOR'-WEST FARMER has decided to institute a campaign of work which will, we believe, interest each one of our subscribers and friends, and will give this paper a big lift into a much higher sphere of usefulness than that which it has ever been able to occupy heretofore.

The circulation of The Nor'-West Farmer, which at present is over 15,000 copies each issue, places it in the homes of *more than twice as many* of the farmers and ranchers of Manitoba and the N. W. T. as are subscribing for any other farm paper printed, and considerably *more than* are reached by all similar farm papers combined.

But there are still many of the newer settlers of the country who have not yet given their subscription for The Nor'-West Farmer, but into whose homes its visits would be as keenly appreciated as is now the case with those already on our lists. In most cases a little word by a present subscriber is all that is required in order to induce those not now taking The Farmer to "go and do likewise." Our premium advertisements below will give you our practical arguments why you should speak that "little word."

## PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS OF NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

In preparing the following list of premiums to induce our friends to secure clubs of NEW subscribers, we have carefully selected only such articles as we can confidently send out as being exactly as represented. They are all manufactured by reliable firms, and none of them are bogus, while in many cases they are of exceptionally high quality.

### SENT CHARGES PREPAID.

They are all sent EXPRESS OR POSTAGE PREPAID BY US to any part of Manitoba or the Territories. The books will be sent by mail, but in the case of other articles the express office should be given, as well as the post office.

### MUST BE NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscriptions sent us by club-raisers must all be for NEW SUBSCRIBERS, and must be accompanied by remittance in full at the regular yearly rate of \$1.00 for twelve months.

### DO NOT HOLD SUBSCRIPTIONS.

It is especially urged that those who undertake to secure clubs of NEW subscribers should not hold subscriptions any longer than is absolutely necessary before forwarding. Do not wait to secure the full number of subscribers for a premium, but send each one along as secured, marking each letter in large writing with the words, "Premium Clubbing Order," and carefully stating your own name and address as well as those of subscribers. Credit will thus be given you upon our books, and whatever premium it is desired to secure may be ordered as soon as the full number of subscriptions have been sent.

Always keep a record of all names sent us, and date of sending.

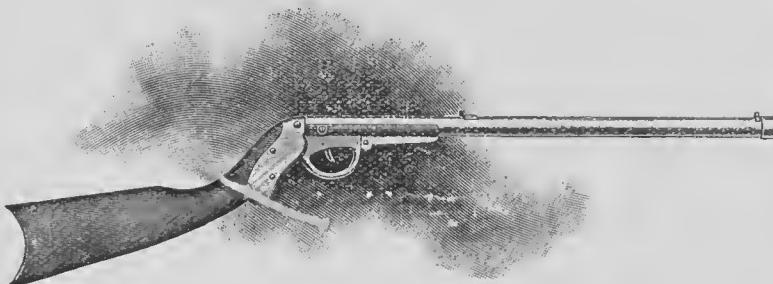
Sample copies for distribution will, upon request, be sent those interested in this work.

### Winchester Model 1900 Single Shot Rifle.



Standard and only style made. Round barrel, 18 inches long, 22 calibre, safety hammer attachment, weighs about 2½ lbs. This rifle is a very true shooter, and is a favorite for chicken and small game. It is one of the most desirable small rifles of its class upon the market. Sent free, express prepaid, for . . . . . 20 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

### The King Air Gun.



Handsome nickel plated Air Gun for boys. Uses BB shot and shoots about 60 feet. Handsome, powerful and strongly made. Just the thing for the boys. Sent free, charges prepaid, for . . . . . 4 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

### Silver Plated Teaspoons.

Half-dozen silver-plated Teaspoons, hand-some pattern. Sent free, charges prepaid, for . . . . . 4 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

### Solid Nickel Teaspoons.

Half-dozen solid nickel Teaspoons. Sent free, charges prepaid, for . . . . . 3 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

### Footballs.

Best English Association Football, split pigskin leather, well made. Sent free, charges prepaid, for . . . . . 9 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

### Brooches.

Nice gold filled Brooch, handsome design and first-class goods. Sent free, charges prepaid, for 2 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.



### Nickel Case Farmer's Watch.

A strong nickel case farmer's Watch, with good time-keeping movement. Just the thing for the youth on the farm. Sent free, charges prepaid, for . . . . . 6 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

### Boy's Sterling Silver Watch.

Open faced, genuine sterling silver Boy's Watch, fitted with American movement and recommended as a good time-keeper. Sent free, nicely packed, charges prepaid, for 16 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.



### Farmer's Pocket Knife.



This is a strong, well-made, well-tempered two-bladed Knife which is being sold right along by the largest hardware stores in Winnipeg, at 40 cents, and is considered extra good value at that cash price. It is manufactured by one of the largest and most reliable cutlery firms in the world, and while of convenient size, is of sufficient strength to be especially valuable to farmers and farmers' sons. Will be sent free, charges prepaid, for . . . . . 1 ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.



### BOOKS.

A large selection of the best books, by standard authors. Printed on good paper from good type, and bound in cloth with new artistic stamping in gold and two inks. These books are well worth putting into the library.

Ascop's Fables.  
Auderseen's Fairy Tales.  
Averil. Rosa N. Carey.  
Child's History of England. Dickens.  
Christmas Stories. Chas. Dickens.  
David Copperfield. Chas. Dickens.  
Deerslayer, The. J. F. Cooper.  
Donovan. Edna Lyall.  
East Lynne. Mrs. Henry Wood.  
Great Expectations. Charles Dickens.  
Grimm's Fairy Tales.  
In His Steps. C. M. Sheldon.  
Ivanhoe. Sir W. Scott.  
John Halifax. Miss Mulock.  
Kenilworth. Sir Walter Scott.

Last Days of Pompeii. Bulwer-Lytton.  
Last of the Mohicans. J. F. Cooper.  
Natural Law in the Spiritual World. Drummond.

Old Curiosity Shop. Chas. Dickens.  
Oliver Twist. Chas. Dickens.  
Only the Governess. R. N. Carey.  
Pathfinder, The. J. F. Cooper.  
Pilgrim's Progress. John Bunyan.  
Pillar of Fire. Professor Ingraham.  
Prairie. J. Fenimore Cooper.  
Robinson Crusoe. Daniel Defoe.  
Scottish Chiefs. Jane Porter.  
Sketch Book. Washington Irving.  
Swiss Family Robinson. Wyss.

Tempest and Sunshine. Mrs. Holmes.  
Ten Nights in a Barroom. Arthur.  
Tom Brown at Oxford. Hughes.  
Treasure Island. R. L. Stevenson.  
20,000 Leagues Under the Sea. Verne.  
Uncle Tom's Cabin. H. B. Stowe.  
Under Two Flags. "Ouida."  
Vanity Fair. W. M. Thackeray.  
Waverley. Sir Walter Scott.  
We Two. Edna Lyall.

Any one of these books sent free, postage paid, for . . . . . 1 ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

N.B.—As the supply of some of these titles may become exhausted, and the same low price cannot again be secured except by ordering in very large numbers, we would suggest that each winner should indicate a second preference, so that if the first title should be exhausted the second one may be supplied.

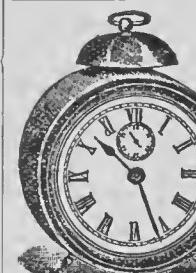
### Skates.

We have selected a few makes of really good, reliable skates which we believe every young person will desire to earn, and which we can send out with assurance that they will give satisfaction. We offer:

No. 5 Starr Hockey Skate, tempered steel, regular \$1.25, sizes 8 to 12 in. . . . . 5 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Hyde Park Hockey, regular \$3.00 skate. We particularly recommend these as being the best double end machine made skates in the market. The blades are welded, tempered and nickel plated. Guaranteed against all defects in material and workmanship. Sizes 8 to 12 in. . . . . 9 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Ladies' Beaver, a special girls' and ladies' skate, regular \$2.25, sizes 8 to 10 . . . . . 7 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.



### Alarm Clock

Nickle Waterbury  
Alarm Clock, good  
works, guaranteed  
to give excellent  
satisfaction. Set  
packed in shipping  
box, express charges  
prepaid, for . . . . . 4 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

### Can Secure Any Other Desired Article.

If any person wishes to secure anything not offered in our list of premiums, and will write us stating what the desired article may be, we shall be pleased to let him know the best offer we can make by securing the goods at wholesale rates and supplying them free for new subscriptions.

### Do Not Forget

The premiums offered here are not given only to the first ones sending the necessary number of subscriptions, but the offers are open to everyone. There is no chance whatever about them. You know that if you secure the necessary number of NEW subscribers, you will receive the articles.

# OUR CLUBBING OFFERS FOR 1903

WE desire to "Take Time by the Forelock" in telling our readers about our new offers for the coming season, so that they may send in their orders early and have their subscriptions entered, and the various papers coming to them regularly before December, when the rush of subscription orders overtaxes the clerical force of all publishers. Our offers are by far the best that any paper can possibly place before the farmers of this country this season.

All subscriptions may be either new or renewal

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Winnipeg WESTERN HOME MONTHLY	ALL FOR <b>\$1.75</b>
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THE NOR'-WEST FARMER WEEKLY TELEGRAM, Winnipeg WESTERN HOME MONTHLY	ALL FOR <b>\$1.75</b>
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THE NOR'-WEST FARMER WEEKLY FREE PRESS, Winnipeg WESTERN HOME MONTHLY	ALL FOR <b>\$1.75</b>
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THE NOR'-WEST FARMER WEEKLY GLOBE, Toronto WESTERN HOME MONTHLY	ALL FOR <b>\$1.75</b>
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THE NOR'-WEST FARMER WEEKLY WITNESS, Montreal. WESTERN HOME MONTHLY	ALL FOR <b>\$1.75</b>
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THE NOR'-WEST FARMER HOARD'S DAIRYMAN, Fort Atkinson, Wis. WESTERN HOME MONTHLY	ALL FOR <b>\$1.75</b>
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THE NOR'-WEST FARMER WEEKLY MAIL & EMPIRE, Toronto WESTERN HOME MONTHLY	ALL FOR <b>\$1.75</b>
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THE NOR'-WEST FARMER RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL Quincy, Ill. WESTERN HOME MONTHLY	ALL FOR <b>\$1.50</b>
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THE NOR'-WEST FARMER FAMILY HERALD & WEEKLY STAR, Montreal WESTERN HOME MONTHLY	ALL FOR <b>\$1.75</b>
--	--------------------------

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER BREEDERS' GAZETTE, Chicago WESTERN HOME MONTHLY	ALL FOR <b>\$2.25</b>
--	--------------------------

All orders must be sent direct to The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg

TEAR OFF HERE

## Subscription Order Blank

To **THE NOR'-WEST FARMER,**  
P. O. Box 1310,  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Send remittance by express or post office  
money order or register the letter

Enclosed find \$..... in payment for subscription to **THE NOR'-WEST FARMER,**  
and **WESTERN HOME MONTHLY**, and .....

Name .....

Date .....

Address .....

## THE DISTRIBUTION OF CARS

Never before in the history of grain transportation has there been such a ferment over the distribution of cars as there is this month. The Grain Act is powerless in the face of such a miserable supply of engines and the consequent blocking of the sidings with cars that cannot be moved. It is a perfect travesty of efficiency to find that since the first of September a daily average of only about two hundred and thirty cars of all kinds of grain have been inspected at Winnipeg off the C. P. R. Of these part have been unloaded at Winnipeg and part at Kewatin. This is less than half the quantity that ought to have gone through in the same time.

One of the sorest points and one about which there has been a good deal said and deputations have waited upon the railway officials is the interpretation the railways have put upon the clause of last year's amendments to the Grain Act regarding the distribution of cars to farmers. This was looked upon as the most efficient clause in that Act. The railroads appear to have interpreted this to mean something else and rank the loading platform the same as an elevator. The working out of this is exemplified by what H. A. Fraser says is happening at Hamiota. He says:—

"In Hamiota there are seven eleva-

before any farmer could begin to load. In justice to Superintendent Leonard we give below his three circulars addressed to every agent on his line, the receipt of which each of them is required to acknowledge.

## Circular No. 62.

Winnipeg, June 6, 1902.

## TO AGENTS.

Section 58 of the Amendment to the Manitoba Grain Act, passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, reads as follows:

1. "At each station where there is a railway agent and where grain is shipped under such agent, an order book for cars shall be kept for each shipping point under such agent, open to the public, in which applicants for cars shall make order. Applicants may make order according to their requirements; cars so ordered shall be awarded to applicants according to the order in time in which such orders appear in the order book, without discrimination between elevator, flat warehouse, loading platform or otherwise; and any applicant who fails to load the said car or cars within twenty-four hours from the time such cars are furnished by the railway company shall lose his right so far as concerns the car or cars not so loaded."

2. "When the railway company is unable, from any reasonable cause, to furnish cars at any shipping point to fill all orders as aforesaid, such cars as are furnished shall be apportioned to the applicants in the order of application as appearing in the said order book, until each applicant has received one car, after which the surplus cars, if any, shall be apportioned rateably according to the requirements of each applicant."

## Circular No. 78.

Winnipeg, October 29th, 1902.  
TO AGENTS.

Referring to my Circular No. 62. In order to ensure uniformity in carrying out the provisions of the Manitoba Grain Act, agents will observe the following directions:

1. Unfilled orders for cars and the balance of orders partially filled must be carried forward each morning and the day's distribution he made accordingly.

2. Orders received during the day shall be effective the next day.

3. Should the order hook contain orders from half a dozen parties and the car supply be limited to five, the five ordering first are to get one each and the sixth party will get the first car to arrive afterwards.

4. When the supply of cars exceeds this, and there is a balance available, to apportion it rateably you will distribute as follows:—

Example—After supplying applicants with one car each and there are fifteen cars left; with outstanding orders from:

A for . . . . .	. . . . .	30 cars
B for . . . . .	. . . . .	20 "
C for . . . . .	. . . . .	6 "
	A total of . . . . .	56 "
A gets 30-56 of 15 or 8 cars		
B gets 20-56 of 15 or 5		
C gets 6-56 of 15 or 2 "		

There have been vehement complaints regarding the cancelling of orders for cars at each week's end by some agents along the C. P. R., but no sanction can be found for such a practice in any of the three circulars given above. Whatever may have been the practice in the past, and however some C. P. R. agents may have understood the law, the cir-

age of 241 cars a day. Is it to be wondered at that farmers are frantically angry when both railroads combined are shown to have taken out less than half what one of them ought to have carried?

## WILD WORDS.

The wide spread between street and track prices and the inability to get cars for loading at the platforms has caused the greatest indignation and loss throughout the country. Farmers are feeling wild. Payments are usually made to fall due the 1st and 15th of November, trusting that the wheat will be sold by this time. This has not been possible this year, and as a consequence farmers are worried. Some borrow money, but interest has to be paid. In fact, no way can he turn but he stands to be bled. Is it any wonder that he feels sore? But that won't help things, nor provide a remedy. Deputations to the C. P. R. are an almost daily occurrence, but we fear with but little relief. The town of Ninga sent down recently Messrs. Ryan and Rankin, and some words of Mr. Rankin's when visiting The Farmer office cause us to write this note of warning. Mr. Rankin said:

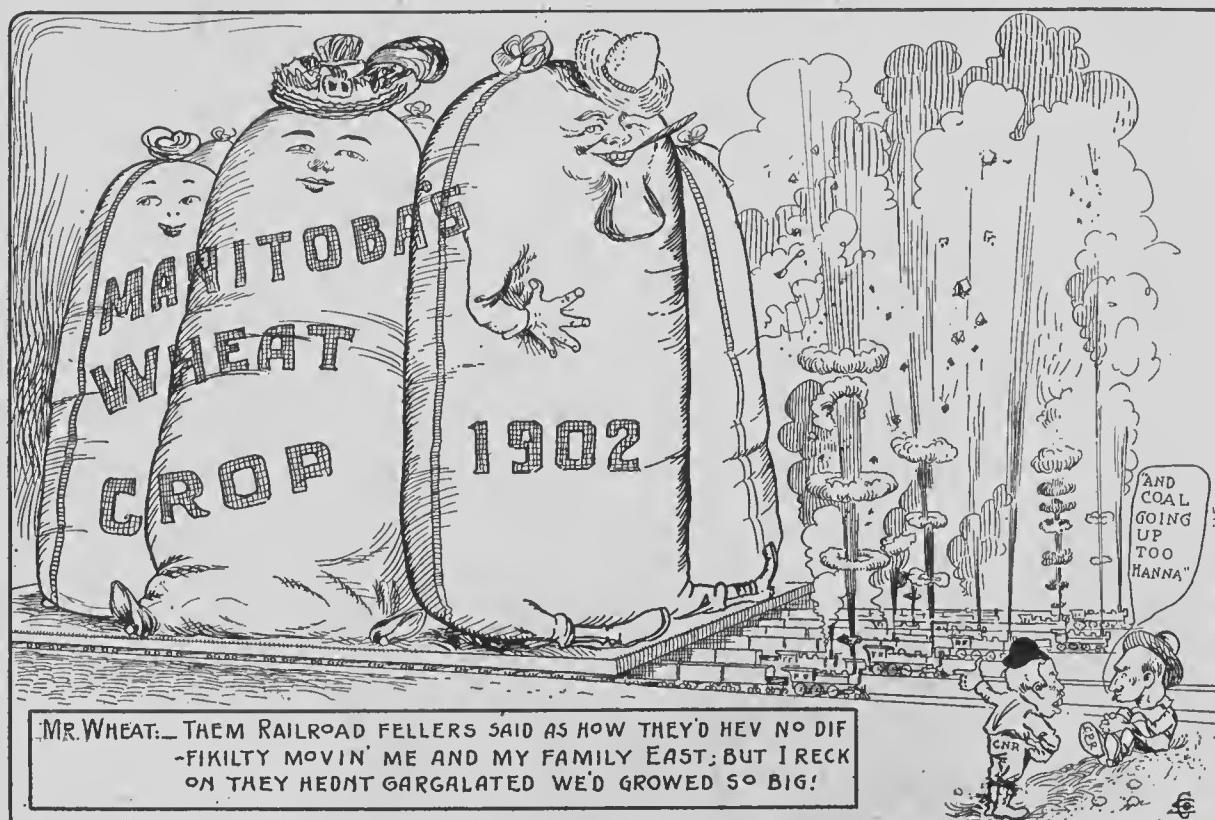
"It looks as if we farmers will have to take matters in our own hands and make it clear to the authorities that if we do not get justice, then nobody else will until our grievances are righted. We sometimes marvel at the long-suffering patience of the settlers, but there is a limit, and, judging by expressions we have listened to, we would not be surprised to see elevators or stations burned down some dark night or the track damaged in some way. Patience has ceased to be a virtue."

Such expressions can do no good. No doubt farmers feel that way and have good reason to. But will the burning down or dynamiting of an elevator relieve the situation? Everyone knows it will not. It will show how desperate farmers are, but it will land the man who does it in the penitentiary. We kick against the first thing that blocks our way, but this is not always the real cause. A full elevator is not the cause

"car blockade. The real cause we believe is railway inefficiency, which we have tried to show in another column. The cutting down of expenditure to give dividends is now bearing fruit—very bitter fruit for the farmer, indeed.

The crux of the trouble this year centres on the lack of elevator accommodation at Fort William. The burning of the working part of elevator "D" in the spring reduced the handling facilities from 7,000,000 to 4,000,000 bushels. Elevator "D" is promised to be ready by January, but why was it not ready before? Why is the foundation of "E" scarcely finished instead of the building being ready for use? The C.P.R. were granted permission to issue \$20,000,000 more bonds to be spent in equipping their road. Who is to see that this is done?

Destroying elevators and railway property is not the real solution of the present trouble. Our government must be roused to see that the railways perform what they were given a charter to do, and if they do not do it some form of punishment must be meted out to both of them. Just now we want a railroad commission appointed whose business it is to see that our railways are made to keep the laws under which they work and that all improvements of shipping facilities are carried out in the very shortest possible time. In fact, we want a commission of fearless men to see that the railways are the servants of the people and not their masters. Penalties—heavy penalties—should be provided for a railway whose management causes the conditions we have in this country today. This is what we must work for. The talk of burning property is in keeping with the serfs in Russia and anarchism but not a thing to be tolerated in a civilized land like Canada.



tors and a loading platform. There are 80 farmers' names on the order book wanting an average of at least two cars each, or 160 cars ordered by farmers. Now, if the seven elevators each get a car for every one left at the platform it would take 1,280 cars to go around before the last man on the list would get his second car."

Now, the Act says expressly that every applicant shall have a car in the order of his application, and that Act is embodied in the circular sent out to C.P.R. agents on June 6th. That is also the distinct ruling of Warehouse Commissioner Castle, and should any farmer find that order is being disregarded by any station agent on any road it will be in order to complain at once to the commissioner.

This ruling practically puts the elevator full of wheat on the same level with the wagon load of 60 bushels on the nearest railroad platform or the man who gets a car on a siding where there is no platform. But there is still a legitimate loophole for such a case. If ten cars are run into a station on Saturday or Sunday, when no farmer is on hand, the elevators can get the whole lot, load them in a few hours and all be ready for the returning engine to pick them up. In that way 50 cars could be picked up and delivered in the Winnipeg yards

Agents are instructed to be governed accordingly.

The agent is required to send back the following acknowledgment:—

I have received General Superintendent's Circular No. 62, re Section 58 of the Amendment to the Manitoba Grain Act, and same is understood.

Name . . . . .  
Occupation . . . . .  
Address . . . . .  
Date . . . . .

## Circular No. 70.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 5th, 1902.

Agents will be governed by the following instructions in distributing freight cars:—

At each station where there is an agent, an order book must be kept for each shipping point under such agent. These books will be accessible to the public, and all applications for grain cars must be entered therein by the applicants, who will give the following information: Date of application; time; No. of cars required; date required to be placed at; destination of grain; and applicant's signature. Agents must keep a careful record of date and time cars are supplied to fill such orders.

If a sufficient number of cars are not available to fill all orders then each applicant will be supplied with one car in the order in which applications appear in the order book and any additional cars will be distributed rateably according to the applications then outstanding.

Any applicant failing to load cars within twenty-four hours after same are furnished will lose his right to such cars.

Cars will be furnished to farmers to be loaded at grain loading platforms, and where no platforms are erected cars will be furnished to load grain direct from vehicles.

culars given above show distinctly that Mr. Leonard meant them to follow the new Act as he understood it.

The C. N. R. have followed the rule of cancelling all orders each Saturday night up to date, but will discontinue it in future. We are told that this is the rule on all railroads to the south of us.

The C. N. R. is making a praiseworthy effort to get the blockade off. On Wednesday it had 127 inspections against 245 for the C. P. R., and on Thursday (20th) 158 inspections. A considerable proportion of this is going to Duluth, but anyway it is going, and the feeling along the C. N. R. is a good deal more cheerful than it was a fortnight ago.

In discussing the situation three months ago The Nor-West Farmer pointed out that to do justice to the crop then in prospect the C. P. R. alone should be able to take out close on 500 cars daily. It has over 8,000 cars on the western division. Turn over 3,000 of these for other work and we have still 5,000 available for wheat alone. Give each car ten days to make the round trip from Brandon points to Fort William and you get 500 cars per day, as we then figured out. In the first 80 days of the new wheat season 19,283 cars of wheat have been inspected at Winnipeg from both railroads, an aver-

age of 241 cars a day. Is it to be wondered at that farmers are frantically angry when both railroads combined are shown to have taken out less than half what one of them ought to have carried?

## WILD WORDS.

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—The customs collections for the Dominion for the month of October show an increase of over half a million dollars over those of the same month last year.

**TUBERCULOSIS TEST FOR HIGH-PRICED IMPORTATIONS.**

On page 930 of our last issue, with reference to the annual Scotch sales of Shorthorn cattle we reported that the Canadian government had issued an order to the effect that no animal out of a herd that had tested 5 per cent. of tuberculous subjects would be permitted to enter Canada and that such men as Messrs. Duthie and Marr felt very sore over this mean restriction. To raise this objection for so small a percentage of taint would seem rather hard. But then we pay very high prices for choice animals as breeders and are on that account entitled to be a little scrupulous over our selections. It turns out now, however, that the Canadian government was not nearly so severe as was reported. The restriction was against animals from a herd in which 20 per cent. had been rejected from importation to Canada because of the presence of tuberculous taint as revealed by actual test. But even that 20 per cent. did not indicate the extent of the possible risk. For some of our friends on the other side know a trick or two, which they have been found out in. They know how to defeat the test, and the Argentines found that a beast that seemed all right in England turned out unsound after crossing the ocean. We presume that our inspecting officer, Dr. Hopkins, has been up against that sort of thing and has badly ruffled the tempers of the men whose cattle he marked as suspicious.

In the last issue of the Breeders' Gazette one of the aggrieved breeders reports the effect of the Canadian regulation, "under the most fantastic process of reasoning one would have expected to find out of a lunatic asylum." He goes on to say: "The 'dodge' is more apparent than creditable. It is a round-about and atrociously unfair way of shutting out our cattle from the Canadian market."

It ought to be startling news to this

Scottish patriot to be told that one of the foremost breeders and exporters of Shorthorns in Canada, W. C. Edwards, of Rockland, on the very first symptom of reaction in one of his bulls sold for export to the States, immediately had his whole herd tested and every animal reacting was removed to a safe distance, and there treated so as to ensure as far as possible that every purchaser from his herd would get a beast above suspicion. Of course, it is very hard on a man who has one out of every five of the cattle he sells rejected, but as we are paying fancy prices for all we buy we have a right to insist on the conditions, especially in view of the example of the Rockland herd and its manager.

There is a comical aspect of this same grievance. British returns show that of 50,000 foreign cattle imported as beefers only 66 had the slightest taint of tuberculosis and not one of the 66 was rejected as unfit for human food. Those British stockmen are in mortal terror lest, by the importation of one beast slightly tainted in every 750 we send them, the health of British cattle shall be endangered. Yet they think it "atrociously unfair" that we should decline to pay the price of ten beef steers for a bull, one out of every five of whose stable companions has been rejected for exactly the same reason.

Canada is willing to pay good prices for beasts she has good reason to believe quite healthy. She can stand the indignation of those who would like to sell her animals of doubtful health and are checkmated by the servants of our government. By the way in such cases it is usually the stuck pig that squeals. Who wrote that report of the Marr-Duthie sale?

The Farmer had a call from Major Sheppard, Queenston; G. W. Clemons, St. George; Duncan Anderson, Rigby; J. Jackson, Abbingdon, and G. R. Cottrill, Milton, on their return from a two months' trip in British Columbia, where they had been judging at fairs and attending institute meetings.

—A carload of black bass fry is being used to stock the lakes in Alberta.

—Cock-fighting is the national sport of Cuba, and a military order prohibiting it is rousing great opposition.

—The Bond-Hay treaty, providing for reciprocity between the United States and Newfoundland, was signed on November 8. It now goes to the Senate for ratification.

—J. Obed Smith, commissioner of immigration, has gone on a six weeks visit to Europe. He will visit all the agencies so as to study the work there and render any advice he can. The whole work of securing immigrants has been reorganized and put under W. T. R. Preston, who visited the West this season. He has charge of the work in Europe and Mr. Smith here, so by each visiting the other better work is hoped for.

—We have heard it stated on good authority that a considerable proportion of the wheat that is now blocking the elevators at Fort William is held by farmers who are laying for a snap at the end of the shipping season, when a premium of a cent or two a bushel must be paid by holders of vessel space for enough to make up their loading. Some day it may be interesting to learn a little more about such holders.

—The sugar beet industry is receiving considerable attention in Cardston and the surrounding district at the present time. Blank contract forms are being given to the farmers and they are requested to give a written guarantee that they will plant so many acres in beets providing that the railroad be brought within a reasonable distance of their crop. Five dollars per ton will be paid for beets at the factory and the railroad company guarantee to haul them from any point on the line for 25 cents a ton, which means that they will realize \$4.75 per ton on the cars.—Cardston Star.

—Ontario dairymen are talking of forming a big creamery trust, so it is said. We wonder where the craze for trusts will end?

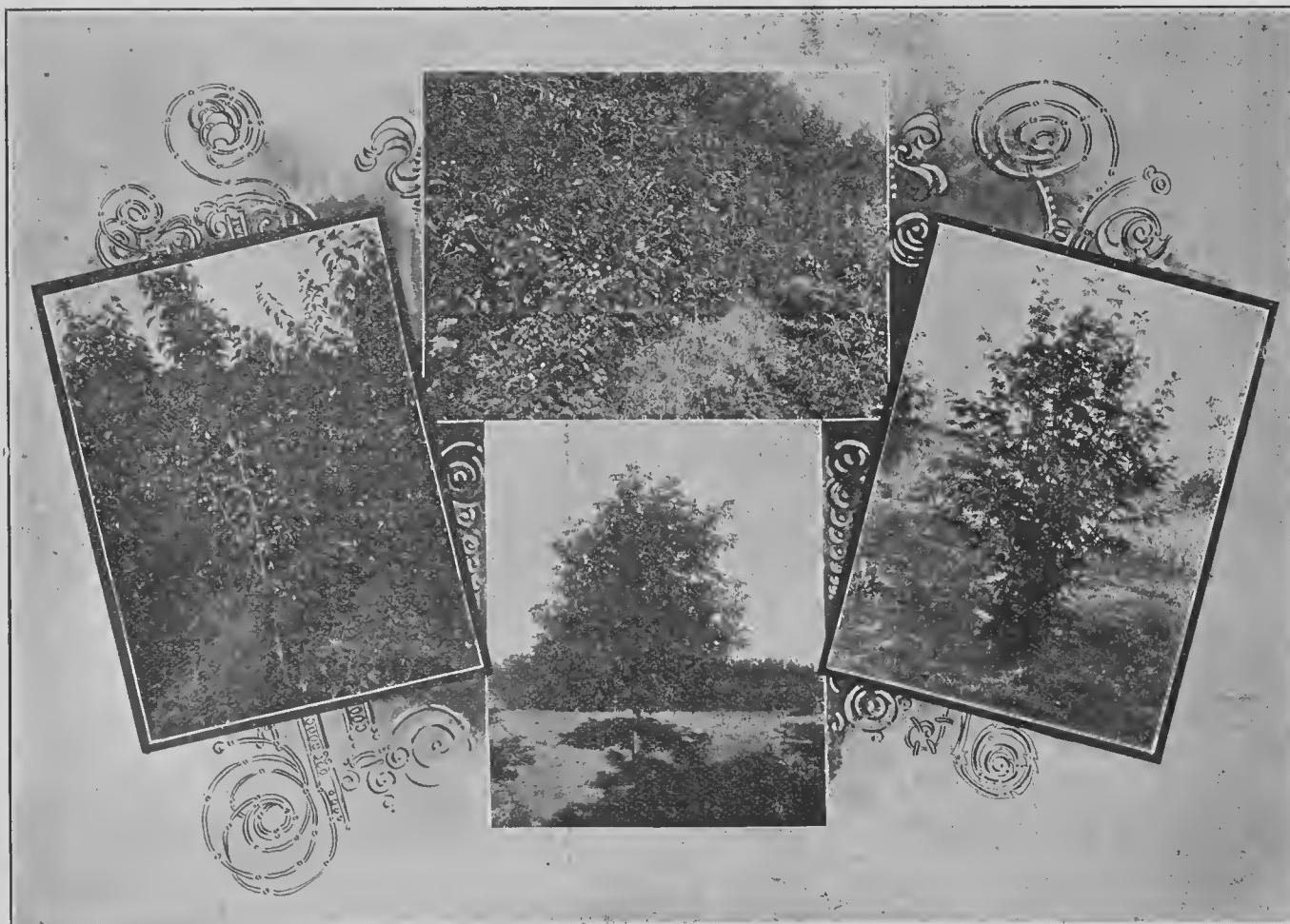
—In spite of the ravages of famine, the revenue for the current year in India has been so promising that after providing for a special grant of £7,500,000 for famine relief purposes, there would be a surplus of £8,000,000.

—The arrest of the Italian composer, Mascagni, at Boston, is one of the meanest pieces of spite witnessed in the United States in many years. The alien labor law has been harshly enforced at times against Canadians, but this last act should be held up to scorn by every right-thinking American. Uncle Sam is a big fellow—especially in his own estimation, but he is guilty of some most despicable acts.

—It has been announced that the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. will establish a system of wireless telegraphy across the Dominion. The principal stations will be Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Revelstoke, Kamloops, Vancouver, and Victoria. The charges will be much lower than present telegraph rates, press news going for one-half present rate and commercial business at a reduction of 60 per cent.

—The Geographical Board of Canada has issued its annual circular dealing with names for places, rivers, lakes, etc., in which are given the names now decided on, and meant to supersede what they regard as less accurate ones. For example, Armstrong P. O., Assa, supersedes Armstrong Lake; Berens, on Lake Winnipeg, not Beren's; Ebb-and-Flow, Lake Manitoba, not Ebb and Flow; Lariviere, Man., not LaRiviere; Oakbank P. O., Man., not Oak Bank; Whitesand, Assa, not White Sand, and Willowbunch, Assa., not Willow Bunch.

## ESTABLISHED 1883 THE BRANDON NURSERY ESTABLISHED 1883



Contains the largest stock of Fruit Trees, Shrubs and General Nursery Stock at present growing in the Canadian Northwest.

We have to offer this year 5000 hardy crab and apple trees, small fruits of all hardy varieties, young trees and seedlings and a varied stock of hardy shrubbery, etc.

Before you place your order for next spring, write for price list to

**H. L. PATMORE,**  
**BRANDON,**  
**Manitoba.**



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

#### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

##### Administrating an Estate.

Subscriber, Moosomin, Assa.: "Kindly let me know if an administrator of an estate in the Province of Manitoba must sell by public auction, or can he sell by private sale the property of the deceased? How much can the administrator charge for his time and trouble? And also his lawyer, is there any certain charge, any specified amount, or can they charge whatever they like? Can you get me a law book or tell me where I can get one, that would enlighten me on the duties of an administrator?"

Answer.—An administrator of an estate in the Province of Manitoba may sell personal effects by public auction or by private sale if he obtains a fair price for them. The following is the law regarding the sale of real estate:—"An administrator in whom the real estate of an intestate person is, or may hereafter be, vested under any law in this province, shall have as full power to sell and convey such real estate for the purpose, not only of paying debts, but also of distributing or dividing the estate among the persons beneficially entitled thereto, whether there are debts or not, as he has in regard to the personal estate; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall have the effect of preventing any beneficiary from taking proceedings to restrain the administrator from selling, on the ground that such sale is unnecessary for the purposes of the administration of the estate; provided also, that where infants or lunatics are beneficially interested in such real estate, and there are no debts, such sale shall not be valid as respects such infants or lunatics, unless the sale is made with the approval of the District Registrar of the Land Titles District in which the lands in question lie, or if the said lands are not in a Land Titles District, then of the District Registrar of Winnipeg. An administrator in whom the real estate of an intestate person is, or may hereafter be, vested under any law of this province, shall have and shall be deemed always to have had full power to mortgage such real estate for the purpose of paying debts, taxes or other encumbrances, and shall have the power to release equities of redemption, and shall also have the power to mortgage such real estate for the purpose of raising money to pay for any necessary and proper repairs or improvements to any such real estate. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall have the effect of preventing any beneficiary from taking proceedings to restrain the administrator from mortgaging on the ground that such mortgage is unnecessary, or not in his interest. Provided also, that such mortgage to raise money to pay for improvements or repairs as aforesaid, and such release shall not be valid unless they are made with the approval of the District Registrar of the Land Titles District in which the land in question lies, or if the land is not in a Land Titles District, then of the District Registrar for Winnipeg; but nothing in this section contained shall derogate from any right or power hitherto possessed by any administrator."

The administrator's charge is fixed by the judge of the surrogate court. The law is fully set out above.

##### School Taxation.

Subscriber, Grand View, Man.: "Am I compelled to pay general school rate, as I am in no school district? What is the distance from a school they can compel such rate to be paid?"

Answer.—You cannot be compelled to pay school rate if you are not in a school district.

##### Compensation.

Subscriber, Elkwater, Assa.: "Kindly advise me under the following circumstances: On referring to the stub of my cheque book I see that I paid cheque for \$41 to Public Works Commissioner, Regina, being amount claimed under assessment dated 13th March, 1902, less \$2 arrears claimed for a certain quarter section concerning which I require more information from the department. Cheque dated 30th June, 1902. The total amount claimed was thus \$43. The amount originally claimed had been \$54, or thereabouts, but as I was able to prove the same land figured at least twice in the three assessment papers sent in, I was able to reduce the amount, after much trouble in comparing old receipts, etc., etc., to \$41.

"In consequence of this disputed \$2 I was served with notice to attend court of revision, etc., on 17th Oct. I went in, a distance of 35 miles, at much inconvenience, and then

found that this disputed \$2 had been paid by another party, who had originally leased this disputed quarter section. I can find out the exact date when this party made the payment. As far as I remember the date of payment was at least a month before the day I was required to attend the court. Does not this show gross neglect and carelessness in summoning people wholesale to attend court over a matter positively settled a month before date of holding court? Ought I not to have been notified that as the amount in dispute had been paid, there was no need for me to appear before the court? Have I any claim for compensation, and against whom? How am I to proceed?"

Answer.—We cannot see that you have any claim for compensation from your statement of the circumstances.

##### Threshers' Liability.

Subscriber, Otterburne, Man.: "I hired a thresher to do my threshing, and did not notice that there was no spark arrester on the smoke stack. While threshing a four-stack setting one of the stacks caught fire four times. As I was in the granary myself, my brother-in-law asked them if they were not going to change the machine, but they said that they would haul the tank up beside the stack. They did so, but the stack caught again and burned. Do I or the thresher have to lose the stack?"

Answer.—It would appear to us from your statement of the facts that the thresher would be liable for the loss arising from his wilful neglect in taking every precaution.

##### Taxes.

Subscriber, Arizona, Man.: "Can the council collect taxes from a place before the party is assessed? 2. Two men, each having a team and an axe, went on to my homestead and took the best part of a hillock, placing it in a shough for a road bed. Can I collect damages, if so, from whom—the pathmaster, the council, or the two men? The men were ordered out to do road work by the pathmaster."

Answer.—1. No. 2. You can collect from the two men. We cannot answer further without knowing how far the men were instructed by the pathmaster.

##### Roads.

Enquirer, Calgary, Alta.: "I buy a section of C. P. R. land on the outside of a township (west side). I fence it, leaving 66 feet of road allowance on west side of section. Six months after the Government surveyors survey a road through it. The road they surveyed starts on the north side of section, about 50 yards from inside my fence that bounds the road allowance and runs diagonally to the said road allowance. This cuts out a piece of land 50 yards wide at north side and runs to a point 600 yards away. It would never pay to fence this small portion of land and still I do not wish to lose the land. I have paid \$3 per acre, cash down. Is it legal to put a road through on my property? Can I make them pay for the land the road occupies?"

Answer.—We cannot answer your question with any degree of certainty owing to its being somewhat indefinite. We may state that if the Government has appropriated any of your land for road purposes which has not been reserved by them from the patent they will have to recompense you for same.

RELIABLE GOODS IN ALL LINES.



## FAIRBANKS SCALES.

Fairbanks-Morse Steam Pumps, Eclipse Wind Mills. Steam Engines and Boilers. Fairbanks Galvanized Steel Mills. Pumps, Pipe, Tools, Etc. Galvanized Steel Towers.

Write for Information and Catalogues.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., St. Paul, Minn.

##### My Home is at BAYLEY'S FAIR.

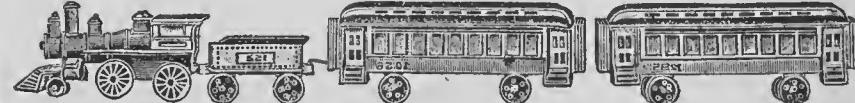
## BAYLEY'S FAIR,

520-522 MAIN STREET,  
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As usual the crowds will come to buy up Bargains in *Christmas Presents*. This year they will surpass anything we have ever had before. Our specials will be

Dolls, Toys, Fancy China,  
Candy, Games, Albums,  
Dressing Cases, Shaving Sets  
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## \$2,000 in Prizes Given away Free

The Grandest List of Prizes ever offered by a Canadian journal, making over 200 in all, are given away ABSOLUTELY FREE by

## The Weekly Tribune

*Western Canada's Great Family Newspaper*

You can get The Weekly Tribune to January 1st, 1904, and have a chance of winning one of the Great Prizes for

\$1.00

If you have failed to get a sample copy of the paper explaining the great Prize offer, write for one at once.

Our Big Clubbing Offer

You will receive *The Weekly Tribune*,  
*The Nor-West Farmer*  
and *Western Home Monthly*

From now to Jan. 1st, 1904

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The three papers for the balance of this year free. Address all orders direct to The Tribune and compete in their great prize distribution. Address,

**The Tribune Publishing Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba.**

As the policy of *The Nor-West Farmer* is to discontinue sending the paper at expiration of subscription, you will do well to

**SEND IN YOUR RENEWAL THIS MONTH.**

**Stuart-Arbuthnot Enlarging.**

Lately a Nor-West Farmer representative was shown through the premises of the Stuart-Arbuthnot Co., Winnipeg. Every corner of the good-sized premises is crowded, making it difficult to properly fill orders. This state of things the company propose removing through the erection of larger premises. They have now under construction a new building at the rear of their present works. It is 40 x 136, two stories high, and will be used as a machine and boiler shop. They lately received five cars of machinery for the new addition. This will be put in place just as soon as the building is finished. The company will then be in position to handle work entrusted to them much more readily than they have in the past.

The upper storey of the new building will be used as a store room, and beyond this new structure will be erected a foundry. This will not be undertaken in 1902, but next season will be pushed forward. The new premises are well situated for the growing business, having excellent railway facilities running the full length, and good platform space.

The business of this firm has been expanding very much of recent years, much beyond the expectations of the principals. As is well known, the president of the company, Jas. Stuart, has, for a number of years, filled the position of waterworks commissioner for the city. This office he has lately resigned and from this will devote his whole time to business and in this way the energetic manager, W. A. McLeod, will be able to give attention to matters that should have more than passing notice.

Within the past three months the company have sold the following motors and dynamos:—W. J. Boyd, 30 h.p.; Body & Neakes, 15 h.p.; W. G. Douglas, 12 h.p.; Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., 15 h.p.; Dick, Rideout Co., 12 h.p.; J. H. Ashdown, 12 h.p.; Cotter Bros., 6 h.p.; W. T. Andrews, 8 h.p.; "Canada" Printing Co., 4 h.p.; C. Vanderlip, 2 h.p.; A. E. Struthers, 1 h.p.; D. Ackland & Son, 50 light; and Emerson & Hague, 60 light. These firms are all in Winnipeg. They also shipped the following to outside points:—Brandon Electric Light Co., 5 h.p.; J. A. Osborne, Brandon, 4 h.p.; Robinson McKenzie Lumber Co., Cranbrook, 125 light; Geo. McCullough & Co., Rapid City, 30 light; Arrow Milling Co., Birtle, 30 light; Smith & Hunter, Carnduff, 50 light; and C. C. Pilkey, Portage la Prairie, 40 light.

**Revolution in Brickmaking.**

The Globe announces that W. Owen, C.E., of London, Eng., has arranged with a Toronto firm to purchase the American rights on a machine which, he states, will produce daily 150,000 brick as hard as granite. That is fifteen times the ordinary capacity of present-day brick machines. The new machine does away with the use of clay, and with the brick kiln, as the new brick is not burned. The raw materials used are sand and lime. The brick is pressed in a twinkling, and is then put through a hardening process involving a chemical reaction, which occupies about five hours. The finished product, Mr. Owen stated, would resist a crushing strain of 200 tons to the square foot. In addition to brick for building and paving purposes, Mr. Owen claims to be able to manufacture paving slabs six inches thick and three feet by two feet in area. The company with which Mr. Owen has dealt have the exclusive rights on the machine in the United States and Canada.

**Development of the Disc Plow.**

Farm Machinery, of St. Louis, had a lengthy article in its October issue on the above subject. As this implement is before the public considerably at the present time, the following particulars, gleaned from the article, may be of interest to our readers. The St. Louis paper says that "Before attaining its present state of development the disk plow passed through the vicissitudes incidental to all great contrivances."

One of the earliest patents on this class of inventions was that issued to M. A. and I. M. Cravath. The Cravath plow, though very imperfect, proved that the disk principle was susceptible of being worked out successfully.

Numerous experimenters followed the Cravaths and contributed to the common fund of practical knowledge on the subject. Their ideas were not much unlike most of those worked out in the modern disk plow, the designs showing the contemplated use of carrying and easier wheels, scrapers and disks capable of being set at various angles. Despite the promise of these inventions, none of them entirely possessed that perfect adjustment of parts which is a conspicuous feature of the most successful disk plows of to-day. Several patents were later granted to J. K. Underwood, in one of which a three-wheel device was described, having appropriate appliances for keeping it in line with the furrow and in other respects indicating that in the correct application of the disk idea he was in advance of his predecessors. In a

subsequent patent obtained by D. H. Lane, it was proposed to govern the movement of the plow by introducing a wheel to run in the furrow in the rear of the disc. Others attempted to solve the problem of disk-plowing by various expedients, but none of their devices was found sufficiently practical or meritorious to engage the attention of manufacturers or to be offered seriously in competition with mould-board plows.

This was the state of the art when M. T. Hancock perfected his invention and secured his patents. In the Hancock plow a solid steel disk of moderate size is employed, which is supported on suitable bearings, and attached to a frame provided with the necessary wheels, levers and other apparatus, the whole being scientifically balanced, with each part, in its relation to every other part, having such nice and efficient adjustment as to secure thorough co-operation everywhere, resulting in perfect operation in the field.

Familiarity with the merits of disc plows in general and the Hancock in particular, has convinced the majority of thoughtful people that their use lessens the necessity for harrowing the land—an advantage that can scarcely be over-estimated, while the facility with which they penetrate and handle intractable soil proves that the mechanical principle upon which they are constructed is the correct one in plow building. It is conceded by those who are best qualified to judge the matter, that the Hancock patents unfold the best method of applying the principle involved.

Every objection urged against disc plows (none of which were found to be formidable), has been brushed aside and investigators who lay claim to progressiveness are now agreed that this style of plow constitutes an element of hope for the prosperity of the farming class, far more so than any similar device ever introduced.

It is said that they are of lighter draft than any other make of disc or mouldboard plows; doing the same amount of work; that they are easy on the horses; cost less to operate; simple in construction; made for two, three or four horses; will cut 10 to 12-inch furrows, and are made in gangs to carry from 1 to 4 disks and much larger for engines; will plow hard, dry ground where all others fall; new disks cost no more than the common plowshare; turn a square corner without raising the disks from the ground; will scour in any land in condition to plow; will cut up and turn under, without choking, corn stalks or any other vegetable matter; they are strong and durable; made of the best materials and are usually guaranteed against wear and breakage for twelve months.

The name of the Marcy Mfg. Co., of Bluffton, Ind., has been changed to the Red Cross Mfg. Co.

The Wright Carriage Body Co., of Moline, Ill., have filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The Reed Implement Co. have organized at Battle Creek, Mich., for the manufacture of agricultural implements.

It is expected that the Copp foundry at Fort William will be in a position to commence casting stoves by May, 1902.

Aihert W. Rockwell, aged thirty-four, has become manager of the P. M. Sharples cream separator company of West Chester, Pa.

The manufacture of new road machinery will be undertaken by the National Drill & Mfg. Co., recently organized at Chicago.

F. E. Myers & Bro., Ashland, O., have just brought out two new hay carriers. It is claimed that they embody every requirement that can be made upon devices of this kind.

It is reported that the Avery Mfg. Co., of Peoria, Ill., have decided to establish a new general agency at Madison, Wis., and make that the distributing point for their Wisconsin trade.

The Colean Implement Co. is the name of a new manufacturing concern. The place of business is Peoria, Ill., and the capital stock \$200,000. They will manufacture engines and threshing machinery.

There is quite a boom in property along the proposed Princess spur in Winnipeg. The track will prove of considerable advantage to all the warehouses now there and those in contemplation, especially the implement men.

The Ontario Printer and Publisher says:—Owing to the intense competition existing between the Massey-Harris Co., of Toronto, and the International Harvester Co., there will probably be a great burst of impudent advertising in the near future.

The Steele Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., have been granted license to do business in Manitoba, E. F. Crossland, of Winnipeg, being the principal agent. They have taken over the old established seed business of J. M. Perkins, at Winnipeg, and have secured the services of Mr. P. in connection with the new order of things.

A recent telegram from Ottawa announced that the crown agents of the Imperial Government in South Africa had cabled another order, through the Dominion Department of Agriculture, to the Massey-Harris Co. for 2,000 more zig-zag harrows. This is a duplicate of the first order, which was worth in the vicinity of \$40,000, making \$80,000 worth of machinery in all.

# An Important Question?

Health depends very largely upon the regularity of the bowels. There is probably no trouble more general than Constipation—more productive of wretchedness and discomfort. This disease, which is generally regarded at first as a slight matter, in the end poisons the whole system. The complexion grows dingy, the eyes dull, and the circulation sluggish. Perhaps there is a pain in the back, the nerves may be weak, and the appetite poor. As the trouble progresses, the victim will suffer in mind as well as body. The liver, which should be secreting Nature's great purgative, the bile, is inactive and the blood, clogged with impurities, grows poorer and poorer. Not only is this state uncomfortable and dangerous, but it leaves one an easy victim to other diseases. With your system in this weakened condition you cannot ward off the attacks. Let us put this question to you:

## Are You Constipated?

Perhaps made wretched by this distressing derangement you have already resorted to some of the many widely advertised purgatives, little realizing how useless and dangerous they are. These so-called remedies, although they may deceive the sufferer for a brief period, NEVER CURE. After taking them one finds himself in a worse state than before. Have you noticed the feeling of weakness that follows their use? They only drain your system and still further break it down. Beware of these devious impositions and seek aid where there is SAFETY.

## You Can Be Cured.

But the only way in which this can be done is by putting the liver again in order. Write to Dr. Sproule, B.A., the famous English specialist, for consultation and advice, which he will give you free. He has cured thousands of cases and his greatest pleasure is to do all that he can to relieve his suffering fellow-men. Some of his most remarkable successes have been effected with those, who after trying many other sources without obtaining relief, have regained health and strength through the skilful and sympathetic aid of Dr. Sproule. In sincerity and good fellowship he offers you his advice free. The best proofs of what he has done are the grateful letters of his cured patients, who feel they cannot thank him sufficiently for all his compassion and aid.

**Address Dr. Sproule, B.A., English Catarrh Specialist, (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Navy Service), 7 to 13 Doane Street, Boston.**



## HAMMOND MADE FURS

Means best Furs—best styles, best assortments, best values, and this season will sell more Furs worn than ever.

### Scarfs

Correctly made, generous length, with animal heads and tails, bright, full furred.

Columbia Sable, up... \$6.00  
Alaska Sable, \$7.00 to \$15.00  
Mink . . . . . \$8.00 to \$20.00

And a host of other novelties in Stoles, Boas, Collarettes, etc.

Write for free copy of "Style Book."

**HAMMOND, 430 Main**  
**Winnipeg**  
**High Class Furrier**



## 5/A BIAS GIRTH BLANKETS NEVER COME OFF.

### OUR SPECIALS:

80 inch Dutch Kersey Blanket, bound all around and centre of back, snap on front, 2 inch 5/a bias girths, shaped on rump and neck. Sent express paid, \$2.25 ea., \$4.50 pair.  
80 inch Jute Cover, wool lined, shaped on rump and neck. Sent express prepaid, \$1.50 each, \$3.00 per pair.

80 inch extra heavy Jute Cover, extra heavy wool lined, every blanket weighing 11 lbs., shaped on neck, 1 inch buckle and strap. Sent express prepaid for \$2.25 ea., \$4.50 per pair. Best value to be had anywhere.

80 inch heavy brown Duck, extra heavy wool lined, shaped on rump and neck. A great wind and rain protector. Good value. Sent express prepaid, \$2.50 each, \$5.00 pair.

80 inch 10 oz. white Duck, extra heavy wool lined, shaped on rump and neck, rain and wind proof. Sent express paid for \$2.75 each, \$5.50 per pair.

These blankets are sold express paid for same price as they can be bought for in Winnipeg.

**A. E. WIMPERIS, 594 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG.**

The Port Huron Mfg. Co. have increased their capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

The Massey-Harris Co. will erect new and much larger warehouse buildings at Winnipeg next year.

The Minnie Harvester Co. is the latest organization incorporated under the laws of Minnesota. The capital is \$6,000,000.

John R. Poyer, vice-president of the Bucber & Gibbs Plow Co., of Canton, O., recently died in his seventy-seventh year.

R. M. Moore, of R. A. Lister & Co., recently won an appropriation of \$1,000 for building purposes at a drawing of the Winnipeg Building Society.

The Royal Crown Co., Ltd., will soon have one of the tallest chimneys in Winnipeg. The foundation has been laid for the erection of a smokestack 100 feet high.

The Nor-West Farmer extends its congratulations to W. J. Ross, accountant for J. J. H. McLean & Co., upon his recent marriage to Miss J. Scott.

The Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co. are experimenting with a new self-feeder which one of their employees has invented. It is said to work quite satisfactorily.

The Deering Div. Int. Harvester Co. have purchased 7,665 acres of coal lands in Kentucky. On the property they will erect plants for the making of coke.

The Farm Implement News, of Chicago, in the issue of November 6, furnished its readers with a cut of the Cockshutt Plow Co. building, now under construction at Winnipeg.

It is announced that during next season A. C. McRae will erect a fine four story carriage building on the site of his present showrooms. It will be of brick, with cut stone trimmings, and will be quite an ornament to the city. Plans will be issued early in the season and everything put in shape to complete the building just after the rush of the season is over.

Upon receiving the contract for the wood-work of the new Cockshutt implement building, J. A. Girvin placed his lumber order with a western firm and within five weeks had over 200,000 ft. of it at hand. The total order was for 360,000 ft. At the time the lumber order was placed the material was in the log. It was sawn and shipped to Winnipeg from Vancouver and some of it in the building within the five weeks. This gives one an idea of the expeditious manner in which westerners handle orders.

With November there has been an increase in the price of stoves of about 5 per cent. This is owing to the advance in raw material and wages. The Nor-West Farmer is informed that, should the present high figures for production continue, a still further advance will be necessary, and that it will not be confined to stoves alone. It is hoped, now that the great coal strike is off, there will be somewhat of a "loosening up."

The manager of the Deering division International Harvester Co. states that his company will not stop building at Hamilton for three years, so immense will the buildings be. He has just closed the contract for the supply of 3,500 horse power, electrical. This is said to be the largest contract of its kind ever made in Canada. To meet the demand for working men's houses a regular colony of dwellings not far from the Deering works will be begun.

Quite a new departure is to be made in connection with the western business of the Massey-Harris Co. Up to the present time all the business has been handled at Winnipeg. A change in this respect will take place within the next few weeks. What will be known as the "Alberta branch," with headquarters at Calgary, is about to be opened. Recently the general manager of the company, L. M. Jones, was at the western town and purchased property for the purpose. On the site there will be erected a large distributing warehouse, capable of holding a good sized stock of implements. Hitherto all implements had to be shipped from Winnipeg. When the change is made this delay will be avoided, as shipment will take place from Calgary, and there will be easier and more direct connection with the western agencies. The new branch will include the country north and south of Calgary, Western Assiniboia and Eastern British Columbia. I. W. Housser, who has long been connected with the company's business at Winnipeg, has been named as manager of the new branch, and before the 1st of December will be on the ground. Mr. H. has practically grown up with the business of Massey-Harris and has filled more than one position, so that he goes to the western town well equipped for his new duties. He has been a highly respected resident of the capital city, and The Nor-West Farmer joins with his host of friends in wishing him every success "on the plains." This week Mr. Housser leaves for his new home.

The last issue of Farm Implement News, in its Moline news, gives the following:—The plow trust hovey has arisen in a new form and local companies have been approached to go into the merger in its revised shape. The plan to be followed this time is like that pursued by the harvester manufacturers, which in their case was very suc-

cessful. The plan is all right. Deere & Co., while they have been approached, have not been made acquainted with the details. "There is something in the air," said Mr. Deere, "but just what the details are I do not know as yet. The position which we hold on the combination proposition in general is well-known as favorable and for that reason it is likely that the projectors have not come to us as yet, feeling sure that they could count on us when the time came." Mr. Deere says that the first scheme is dead beyond chance of resurrection and that the only combination plan afoot is the new one. This is based upon a low valuation of the constituent companies, each concern to take a share in the combination company equal to the value of their plant, which goes into the merger. No attempt is to be made to control all of the plants in the country and only the largest will be sought to enter. None of the factories will be bought outright by the promoters, as was proposed in the other scheme.

At a banquet held recently in Sault Ste. Marie, F. H. Clergue said that the canal there was but the beginning of development at the Soo. Speaking of water-power development in general, he said: "The fall of water between Hamilton and Quebec is equal to 10,000,000 tons of coal a year, and I predict that in ten years not a ton of coal will be used in Canada between Hamilton and Quebec for manufacturing purposes. In the state of Michigan not a ton of coal will be used for manufacturing purposes. Water power will have taken its place."

French journals speak of a substance which, when placed upon roads, does away with dust and mud. The composition is of interest at present, when so many trials are being made with oil, tar, etc. It consists of the mixture of scoria from a blast furnace and tar. The inventor (an Englishman) claims that the preparation, carefully pressed down with heavy rollers, renders the surface of the road impervious to water and that vehicles can pass at any rate of speed without the least inconvenience from dust or mud.

The Melotte Cream Separator Co. have secured the agency for Western Canada of the Meriden Hydro-Carbon Arc Light system. This is a new system by which large areas can be illuminated at little cost. Each "plant" consists of a closed stand, in which is a tank holding gasoline. These stands act as posts wherever placed and from the top hangs the lamp which illuminates the section where it is placed, the fluid being carried to the lamp from the tank by means of small piping. It has proven quite advantageous in places where there is no gas or electric lighting plant and is said to be moderate in cost. For stock ranches, or any place where good light is necessary over an extended area, it should prove useful.

J. J. Bugbee, western manager of the Canadian Moline Plow Co., has returned from a two weeks' trip to points in the West. While away he visited Lethbridge, Macleod and Edmonton, and has returned to Winnipeg "filled to the brim" with the country's greatness and the outlook for business. One of the difficulties he found staring the settlers of the West in the face was how to dispose of the large crop of oats. In other sections the yield has been just as good; this leaves a great crop to be marketed. The past two years they found a place for the product in South Africa and Manitoba, where the yield was poor. They are forced this year to go far afield for market and this brings the returns therefor down very materially. He is firmer in the opinion that the sooner farmers go into more mixed farming the better it will be for themselves. Mr. Bugbee was at Edmonton the day of the "opening" of the Canadian Northern Railway from Strathcona to Edmonton, and a great day it was for the citizens of the northern town. The line runs from the C. P. R. about a mile south of Strathcona, around by the valley to the river bank and then over the new bridge to the town. The line is about four miles long and 25c. is charged for the round trip. The "train" consists of a locomotive, passenger car, a box car and two flat cars.

## STOCKMEN

We want to talk to you about our combination

### Hay, Grain and STOCK RACK

**WHY?** Because we have the strongest, handiest and best rack on the market. Bottoms are  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. thick, sides  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. and we know you should have one, and again because it is patronizing western home manufacturing.

John A. Turner, proprietor of Balgreggan Stud Farm, Calgary, says: "It is the best and handiest rack I ever saw, everyone likes it and you will sell hundreds around here when introduced." Therefore help build up home industries in the west. For further particulars write

**The Western Implement Manufacturing Co.,  
Winnipeg, Man.**

Box 787.



The Sawyer-Massey exhibit at the Winnipeg Industrial exhibition in 1902. The image shows a large, ornate wooden structure with multiple levels and decorative carvings, likely a display for agricultural machinery or equipment.

THE SAWYER-MASSEY EXHIBIT AT WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL, 1902.

H. G. Middleton & Co. have purchased a good sized property on King Street, in rear of the premises of J. Maw & Co., and will fit the premises up in fine style for their growing boot and shoe business.

E. Whaley, senior member of Whaley, Royce & Co., the great music company of Toronto, has been visiting the branch at Winnipeg and expressed himself as delighted with the volume of business done during soloop's management.

J. J. Owens, of the J. L. Owens Co., fanning mill manufacturers, of Minneapolis, has been on a visit to their representatives here. The Fairchild Co. Mr. Owens made quite a trip through the country and is quite pleased with the outlook.

F. Cockshutt, of the Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford, Ont., has returned from his trip to the West, and has had his opinions regarding the country confirmed. He has gone back to Ontario, feeling that, though the present is not the time for starting manufactures in the Canadian West, the day is not far distant when such will be located here.

S. C. Swayne, manager of the Dowagiac Mfg. Co. at Fargo, has been here on his annual tour of inspection. This time he is more than ever convinced that there is a great trade to be done in the Canadian West and has gone home determined to have the factory, if at all possible, put in shape to turn out a greater number of machines. The coal strike has had a rather bad effect upon the factory operations, but now that it is over they are going to use every endeavor to fill the great demand for goods. The Balfour Implement Co., their western agents, will be furnished with a good stock.

On Oct. 24 there was a meeting of Canadian Vehicle Manufacturers at Toronto, when a vehicle section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was formed with the following officers:—R. McLaughlin, Oshawa, chairman; Robert Gray, Chatham, vice-chairman; R. J. Younge, secretary; executive committee—R. L. Torrance, Guelph; W. H. Steele, Palmerston; J. B. Tudhope, Orillia; H. T. Whitehead, Brantford; G. H. Burrows, Brockville; A. B. Greer, London; S. Brown, Toronto.

The following news item comes from St. Paul: The Minnesota Harvester Company has been incorporated here with a capital of \$6,000,000. The incorporators are: C. A. Severance, Robert E. Olds and Charles W. Withers who, with F. B. Kellogg and Alfred T. Elsberg, compose the board of directors. These are all St. Paul men, and the identity of the real promoters, who are said to be eastern capitalists, is not disclosed. Vice-President O'Shaughnessy, of the American Grass Twine Company, has issued a statement that the new company will be independent of the recently formed combination of harvester companies.

We have received from the Moline Wagon Co., of Moline, Ill., a copy of their No. 29 Catalogue. It is an exceedingly handsome work, containing sixty odd pages illustrative and descriptive of their different makes of wagons, trucks, gears, etc. No expense has been spared by the printer in the execution of the book. The paper and ink used is of the best, and the cut work is excellent. One of the wagons shown and described is a "Farm Wagon for Manitoba." A striking feature is the frontispiece—a two-page half-tone of the company's mammoth works, with a small cut in one corner showing their shops away back in 1854. The Fairchild Co. are agents for the Moline Wagon Company in Western Canada.

**Our Elevator System.**

One of the first things that the eastern visitor notices in our western country is the elevators that stand out so prominently against the skyline on every hand. It is a feature peculiar to western life. Just now, however, the elevator, looked at from one point of view, is rather a bone of contention or a sore spot. Given normal conditions, that is, plenty of cars and a narrow margin between street and track prices, the elevator must be conceded by all to be the most expeditious way of handling our wheat. When, however, we are face to face with a general car shortage and general railway insufficiency for the needs of the country and the spread between street and track prices runs from 6c. to 10c. a bushel, the elevator is regarded by farmers not as a modern convenience but a leech, sucking the life-blood of the country.

When the elevator system was first introduced into Manitoba, Sir William Van Horne insisted on all elevators being made first-class, or, as some people call them, standard elevators, and now that he has gone out of the practical administration of the road we find that the style of building he called for still predominates over all others. The track warehouse is only looked on as a temporary expedient, and when farmers decide to have a local elevator the building they put up is of the same style as those built by the line companies.

Like most other things in Western Canada, improvements are constantly being made in the equipment of the elevators to facilitate the weighing and cleaning of grain. The newer elevators, and some of the older ones that have been remodelled, have now a wagon dump whereby a farmer can drive on to a platform and dump his load into a hopper, from which it is elevated, cleaned and weighed in about three minutes. The farmer can watch the process and see the weighing himself as well as have his screenings home with him.

At the present time, when transportation and storage are the questions of the day, it will be interesting to our many readers to have a record, brought down to date, of the amount of elevator space registered in the books of the elevator commissioner. Several of these are specially meant for the collection and storage of flax. Others are mill elevators ranging all the way from that of the big Keewatin mill, with 550,000 capacity, down to the little country mill with a few thousand bushels of storage. Beginning with the terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William we find a 2,000,000 one on the C. N. R. in course of construction, its bins built of concrete, and elevator "E" of the C. P. R. at Fort William, whose foundation is not yet completed. It will have a concrete substructure, and from that upward will be steel. The C. P. R. elevator "D" (3,000,000 bushels) had its power house burned and is now unavailable on that account.

This season's additions up to Nov. 1st were 127 elevators, with a total capacity of 3,497,500 bushels, and 14 warehouses, capacity 85,000, or a total so far of 3,582,000 bushels of additional storage space. In the present month alone there have been added 44 elevators and 8 warehouses, totalling 917,000 bushels more. Our figures for the terminals include only A, B and C of the C.P.R. and that of the C.N.R. now doing duty. With these explanations we give the list as follows:

## MAIN LINE, C.P.R.

Station.	Number of Elevators.	Capacity in bushels.
Pert Arthur	2	1,580,000
Fort William	2	4,000,000
Keewatin	1	550,000
Winnipeg	6	810,000
Rosser	1	23,000
Poplar Point	2	31,000
High Bluff	4	102,000
Portage la Prairie	5	315,000
Burnside	2	55,000
Bagog	2	53,000
Macgregor	3	82,700
Austin	2	65,000
Sidney	4	82,500
Melbourne	2	31,000
Carberry	7	205,000
Sewell	2	47,400
Douglas	3	93,000

Chater	2	59,000
Brandon	6	278,000
Kemnay	2	70,000
Alexander	4	100,000
Griswold	4	110,000
Oak Lake	4	105,000
Rutledge	1	10,000
Virden	6	178,000
Hargrave	3	90,000
Eikhorn	4	97,000
Kirkella	1	27,000
Fleming	3	93,000
Meosomin	6	200,000
Red Jacket	3	53,000
Wapella	5	146,000
Whitewood	3	78,000
Broadview	4	26,000
Percival	1	5,000
Grenfell	4	130,000
Summerherry	2	52,000
Sintaluta	6	170,000
Woseley	4	105,000
Indian Head	7	210,000
Qu'Appelle	5	112,000
Maclean	3	85,000
Balgonia	4	110,000
Pilot Butte	2	50,000
Regina	3	124,000
Grand Coulee	3	52,000
Pense	3	80,000
Belle Plaine	2	52,000
Pasqua	2	55,000
Moose Jaw	5	155,000
Boharn	1	25,000
Caron	3	100,000
Calgary	1	60,000
Total	172	11,677,600

## MACLEOD AND EDMONTON BRANCHES.

Lethbridge	1	3,000
Okotoks	1	12,000
Red Deer	1	25,000
Lacombe	1	40,000
Wetaskiwin	4	115,000
Leduc	2	65,000
Strathecona	5	167,000
Total	15	427,000

## PRINCE ALBERT BRANCH.

Condie	3	82,000
Craven	2	32,000
Lumsden	3	85,000
Disley	2	55,000
Saskatoon	1	25,000
Osler	1	20,000
Hague	2	60,000
Resthern	7	153,000
Duck Lake	1	2,000
Macdowell	1	30,000
Clouston	1	5,000
Prince Albert	2	41,000
Total	26	590,000

## MACGREGOR BRANCH.

Edrans	1	30,000
Wellwood	3	53,000
Brockdale	3	75,000
Total	7	163,000

## EMERSON BRANCH.

Niverville	2	32,000
Otterburne	2	33,000
Carey	1	3,000
Arnaud	2	55,000
Dominion City	5	105,000
Emerson	4	91,000
Total	16	319,000

## WEST SELKIRK AND STONEWALL BRANCHES.

West Selkirk	1	27,000
Stonewall	2	62,000
Balmoral	1	25,000
Teulon	1	5,000
Total	5	119,000

## GRETNNA AND PEMBINA BRANCHES.

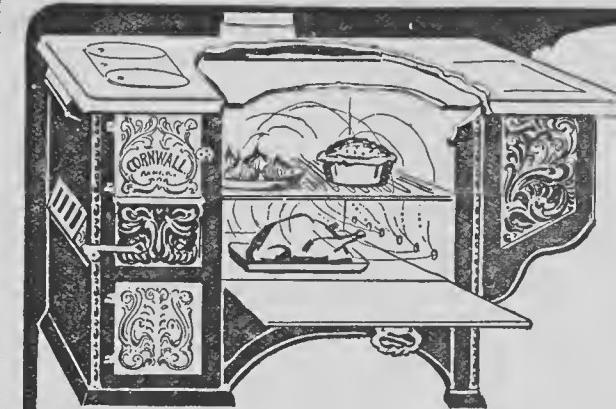
La Salle	1	20,000
McTavish	1	23,000
Morris	3	94,000
Rosenfeld	5	44,000
Altora	5	166,000
Gretna	8	178,000
Plum Coulee	7	182,000
Winkler	8	215,000
Morden	7	208,000
Thornhill	3	61,000
Darlingford	2	57,000
Manitou	4	167,000
Lariviere	2	60,000
Woodbay	1	30,000
Pilot Mound	5	154,000
Crystal City	4	102,000
Clearwater	2	45,000
Mather	2	52,000
Cartwright	2	55,000
Holmfield	2	53,600
Killarney	4	103,000
Ninga	3	91,000
Boissevain	7	226,000
Whitewater	3	68,000
Deloraine	5	138,000
Medora	2	41,000
Napinka	3	100,000
Total	101	2,733,600

## SNOWFLAKE BRANCH.

Purves	2	55,000
Snowflake	3	68,000
Mowbray	1	30,000
Total	6	153,000

## WASKADA BRANCH.

Goodlands	3	83,000
Waskada	3	73,000
Lyleton	2	60,000
Total	8	216,000



**A Ventilating  
Oven  
that  
Ventilates**

**'Cornwall' Steel Range**

The oven in a "Cornwall" is really ventilated—not merely claimed to be, like so many common ranges.

All the baking and roasting fumes escape through small holes in the back of oven, while fresh warm air is continually being drawn in.

Onions, beef and dainty puddings may all be baked and roasted together without the possibility of any of them being flavored by the others.

The "Cornwall" has every improved feature to improve and facilitate cooking, and its best features are not found on any other range.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Write for catalogue.

**McClary's**

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

**BISSELL DISK HARROWS**

Are built simple, strong and durable to stand heavy work and hard usage. They have a great capacity for work, and with the least possible draft, guaranteed to handle the hardest, toughest sort of soil.

Full information free. Address—

T. E. BISSELL, ELORA, ONT.

Or write Joseph Maw & Co., Winnipeg, sole representatives for Manitoba and Northwest.

**The Stanfield Undershirt**

Made without seams at shoulders. Will not twist on the body, yields to every motion giving free play to muscular development. They fit like an additional skin, always comfortable. Water improves.

**Stanfield's  
Unshrinkable  
Underwear**

Sold by first class dealers only. The name "Stanfield" is on every garment.

**400 PUMPS**

I have just made up 400 Pumps, all fitted with Porcelain Lined Cylinders and Bartlett Brackets, and am determined to sell them before the end of 1902. If you want a pump, it will pay you to buy from me. Big discount for cash.

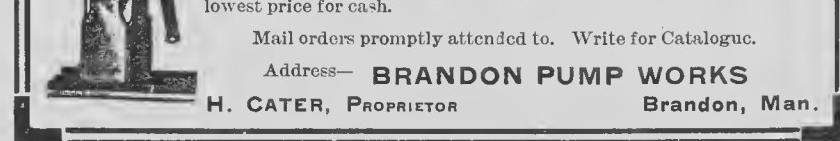
**WINDMILLS**

I can sell you a Chicago all steel windmill and tower at the lowest price for cash.

Mail orders promptly attended to. Write for Catalogue.

Address— **BRANDON PUMP WORKS**

**H. CATER, PROPRIETOR** Brandon, Man.



## SOUTH-WESTERN BRANCH.

Headingley	1	10,000
Starbuck	1	20,000
Fannystelle	1	25,000
Elm Creek	2	49,000
Barnsley	1	2,000
Carman	7	201,000
Rathwell	4	106,000
Gray's Sliding	1	27,000
Treberne	5	161,000
Holland	4	112,000
Cypress River	4	121,000
Glenhorro	5	132,000
Stockton	2	47,000
Treeshank	2	70,000
Banting	1	25,000
Methven	2	71,000
Nesbitt	2	47,000
Carroll	4	119,000
Souris	6	235,000
Total	55	1,574,000

## ESTEVAN BRANCH.

Beresford	2	60,000
Menteith Junetion	1	5,000
Menteith	1	25,000
Hartney	7	185,000
Lauder	3	63,000
Melita	4	103,000
Elva	5	105,000
Corona	1	25,000
Pierson	4	116,000
Gainsboro	3	79,000
Carievon	3	73,000
Carduff	5	135,000
Glenewen	2	50,000
Oxhow	3	80,000
Alameda	5	86,000
Frohsshire	2	37,000
Estevan	1	3,000
Total	52	1,230,000

## SOO LINE.

North Portal	1	3,000
Weyburn	4	115,000
Yellow Grass	3	35,000
Milestone	1	27,000

Total	9	180,000
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## ARCOLA BRANCH.

Deleau	2	35,000
Findlay	1	30,000
Antler	1	25,000
Pipstone	4	100,000
Reston	4	115,000
Zinclair	2	55,000
Manor	3	85,000
Carlyle	3	80,000
Areola	5	130,000
Total	25	655,000

## FORREST BRANCH.

Forrest	3	59,000
Carnegie	2	58,000
Kenton	4	117,000
Parr's Siding	3	82,000
Bradwardine	3	87,000
Lenore	4	112,000
Pendennis	2	52,000
Total	21	567,000

## HAMIOTA BRANCH.

Vareoe	2	9,000
Rapid City	4	75,000
Pettapiece	2	38,000
Oak River	4	118,000
Riverdale	1	25,000
Hamota	8	218,000
Crandall	4	118,000
Minota	3	75,000
Arrow River	2	55,000
Total	30	731,000

## NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

Maedonald	3	78,000
Westbourne	1	8,000
Gladstone	3	23,800
Keyes	3	61,000
Arden	4	109,000
Neepawa	7	279,100
Franklin	5	114,000
Minnedosa	5	126,000
Basswood	3	68,000
Newdale	3	37,000
Strathclair	3	63,000
Sbaal Lake	5	121,000
Keloe	1	18,000
Solsgirb	2	40,000
Birtle	2	55,000
Foxwarren	4	59,600
Blinscarb	4	72,000
Russell	4	75,000
Millwood	2	9,000
Langenburg	3	75,000
Churchbridge	1	7,000
Saltcoats	1	20,000
Yorkton	5	128,000
Total	74	1,646,500

## CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

St. Annes	1	10,000
Steinbach	2	43,000
Reaver	2	32,000
Golden Stream	2	20,000
Bear Creek	1	20,000
1st siding south of Gladstone	1	12,000
Gladstone	2	39,000
Ogilvie	3	21,000
Plumas	4	59,000
Glenella	1	5,000
Glenearn	1	2,000
McCreary	1	5,000
Laurier	1	5,000
Makinak	3	14,000
Ochre River	3	31,000
Dauphin	4	100,000
Gilbert Plains	3	67,000
Grandvilew	5	89,000
Valley River	1	5,000
Sifton	1	5,000
Total	42	584,000

## BRANDON BRANCH.

St. Agathe	1	15,000
Union Point	1	8,000
Silver Plains	1	20,000
Morris	3	94,000
St. Jean	2	33,000
Hope Farm	1	20,000
Letellier	3	57,000
Emerson	2	85,000
Lewe Farm	4	52,000
Myrtle	3	60,000
Roland	4	125,000
Rosebank	4	107,000
Miami	4	112,000
Altamont	2	27,000
Somerset	3	45,000
Swan Lake	3	65,000
Marieapolis	2	52,000
Greenway	2	45,000
Baldur	4	78,400
Belmont	3	85,000
Hilton	3	73,000
Ashdown	2	43,000
Wawanesa	3	80,000
Elliott's	1	15,000
Methven Junction	1	30,000
Reunthwaite	2	52,000
Martinville	1	15,000
Brandon	2	41,000
Total	67	1,534,000

## HARTNEY BRANCH.

Ninette	2	46,000
Dunrea	3	85,000
Margaret	3	78,000
Minto	3	90,000
Fairfax	3	78,000
Elgin	4	118,000
Underhill	2	55,000
Argue	1	18,000
Total	21	568,000

## PORTAGE BRANCH.

Eli	1	30,000
Willow Range	1	25,000
Oakville	2	45,000
Oakland	2	48,000

## CARMAN BRANCH.

Sperling	2	55,000
Homewood	1	25,000
Carman	1	30,000
Brunkild	1	30,000
Oak Bluff	1	30,000
Sanford	1	30,000
Total	7	200,000
Grand total	765	26,015,700

It will thus be seen that the elevator capacity amounts to no small item, and when to this is added elevator "D" of the C. P. R. at Fort William, which is to be ready by the 1st of January, and the new elevators that are going up every day, the elevator capacity of our country may be placed at 30,000,000 bushels. The amount of wheat shipped from Fort William and Port Arthur to November 15th is 13,068,596 bushels. Allowing that another two million is gotten out before navigation closes, it will mean that according to good estimates of this year's crop that, after every elevator and warehouse in the country is full to the door, and the terminal elevators also, about 20,000,000 bushels will have to be stored by farmers. Much of this wheat will be in temporary shelter. No relief can be looked for until navigation opens, except, of course, what the mills grind.

It is plain that with the increase that is likely to take place in the area sown to wheat, both our railroads will have to build one or more terminal elevators every year. It is also plain that the present state of affairs will continue for some years to come. New elevators will, of course, be put up along new lines of railway, but these will not solve the trouble. The elevators are not built to serve as storage houses as they are now doing, but to handle grain rapidly; therefore, we believe it will be wisdom on the part of farmers to provide themselves with storage space on their own farms or at their shipping point.

## To Recognize Purity.

Adulteration has grown to such a fine art, that it is almost impossible for a woman now-a-days to detect the false from the true; but a chemical analysis will always detect adulteration. Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, after a number of analyses, reports that "Sunlight Soap is a pure and well-made soap." Try Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar—next wash day, and you will see that Prof. Ellis is right. No one should know better than he.

## Threshing by Imperial Bushel.

A county court case, Fox vs. Allen, decided by Judge Ryan at Portage la Prairie in favor of the defendant, was appealed to a higher court, and the decision of Judge Richards, who heard the appeal, has just been given in favor of the pursuer. At the time the threshing was done an agreement as to the terms was made, but disagreeing afterwards, Allen took refuge under the statute which calls for the measurement of grain by imperial bushel, and refused to pay the balance due on the threshing. Judge Ryan, while deciding, on the legal

## Page Woven Wire Fence

is the only reliable fence for holding stock owing to the continuous coil or spiral spring. No. 7 "Page" wire will withstand a strain of 8,000 pounds; ordinary No. 7 wire will only stand a strain of 1,700 pounds. Common wire when coiled or bent will straighten out with the first strain and remain so. Page fences are now very cheap, and you know they have always been the best. Page fences are used by all Canadian railways.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont., 4 ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, Box 633, Winnipeg, Man.

point, in favor of the defendant, spoke rather severely of the defense set up, but considered it came within the scope of the statute of weights and measures and decided in favor of the defendant, but not allowing any expenses. This judgment Judge Richards has set aside and ordered Allen to pay the costs. It was rather a close call, however, and it should be clearly understood than an agreement to thresh in any other way than is provided for in this antiquated statute is not a safe one for the thresher. A change in this statute is much needed, if justice is to be done to the western thresherman.

## CHRISTMAS IS NEAR.

JUST TIME TO SHIP YOU A NICE PIANO OR ORGAN.

## NEW CENTURY MODEL

### U. S. Mills to Grind Canadian Grain.

It is now certain that one of the mills owned by the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. of Minneapolis, will be exclusively devoted to the grinding of Canadian wheat. A bond of \$50,000 to that effect has been given to the customs officials, and it is likely that milling will be commenced in short order.

The low price Territorial oats are likely to bring has induced the Great Eastern Elevator Co., of Minneapolis, to give similar bonds for the storage of oats to be ground under the same conditions. The flour so ground and the offal therefrom will all be shipped to points outside of the States, principally to Great Britain.

### Receipts and Deliveries of Wheat at Lake Ports.

The report of Mr. Gibbs, inspector at Fort William, regarding receipts and shipments of grain from the 1st of September till November 15th, shows deliveries as follows.

	1901—		1902—	
Elevators.	Received bus.	Shipped bus.	Received bus.	Shipped bus.
C. P. R., Ft. William . . . . .	8,983,333.40	7,112,578.10	10,918,197.50	9,922,974.30
J. G. King & Co., Port Arthur . . . . .			357,596.30	307,747.50
C. N. R., Port Arthur . . . . .			3,150,528.30	2,837,874.20
Totals . . . . .	8,983,333.40	7,112,578.10	14,426,322.10	13,068,596.00

The total receipts to the close of navigation, December 5, 1901, at Fort William and J. D. King's were: 12,613,424.10 bushels. The total shipments to December 5 were: 12,817,598.50 bushels of wheat.

The following shows how this year's wheat receipts are grading.

One hard . . . . .	7,955,625.50	bushels
One Northern . . . . .	4,216,820.50	"
Two Northern . . . . .	1,233,190.20	"
Three Northern . . . . .	591,017.10	"
Four Northern . . . . .	111,855	"
Feed. . . . .	21,897	"
Rejected. . . . .	126,429.40	"
No grade . . . . .	89,487.40	"

The total receipts of oats at all three points this year up to November 15th were only 212,373 bushels. Of barley, total receipts were 25,432 bushels. Of flax, J. D. King received 39,708 bushels, all of which has been shipped out again.

### Annual Meeting of the Agricultural Societies.

The annual meeting of the agricultural societies in Manitoba is fixed for the 8th of December (the second Monday). As every one is aware, many of the fall shows were not at all a success owing to exceptional causes which we need not enumerate here, as they are fresh in the minds of every one. Many farmers are feeling discouraged over the result of this year's fairs and the general lack of interest in the work of the society. We believe the time has come when a vigorous campaign should be started for a new line. By swinging the work in a slightly different direction fresh interest can be roused. The reform of the fair system in Ontario which is being started is worth watching. Many of the features that are being introduced there can be adopted here. Some ideas will have to be modified, but the trend of them all is educational. And we think it is along this line that effort could well be directed.

In the past the attendance at the annual meeting has often been very small, and in some cases a postponement has been made. This should not be. The best men in the section should attend the meeting and take an interest in the work. The wheat blockade is absorbing attention on all sides, but this should not be allowed to interfere with the attendance at the annual meeting. On the contrary, now that the institute system is a part of the work of the society the meeting becomes a more important one and should be made the means of voicing in no uncertain way the dissatisfaction

that exists throughout the country with our railway service. Meetings of farmers called for that purpose will not carry as much weight as an expression from an organized body like the farmers' institutes.

The policy of the work to be carried out for the year and the success of that work depends very largely on the men chosen for officers and directors. Therefore, the best men should be chosen and loyally supported. We see great possibilities for good before the societies. If the idea could be grasped that the institute work is the most important work of the society, next, that this work is wholly educational, then that the annual show is only one phase of the educational work of the society and not merely a competition for prizes—if, we repeat, this idea could be grasped it would tend to set the annual exhibition in a new light and open up possibilities for it that were little dreamed of. We commend the annual meeting to every reader, attend it and use your influence for a revival in our fairs. The country has made great advancement in many ways; let this be marked by a corresponding advance in the work of the agricultural societies.

"Soft Corn for Fattening Cattle" is the title given to a newspaper bulletin issued by Professors Kennedy and Holden, of the Iowa Experimental Station. This year many American farmers in the corn-growing states have a lot of soft corn touched with frost through the late season. The object of the bulletin is to show that this corn has a much higher feeding value than farmers credit it with. From their work they are inclined to believe that 120 bushels of soft corn are equal to 100 bushels of mature corn.

It is reported that a delegate is now in Canada trying to secure land for 300

Russian Polish families, settled in Brazil some years ago by the government of that country. After several years' trial their settlement there has proven a failure, and the people want to get out. But we think all thoughtful Western farmers will agree with us that it is about time for Canada to call a halt in the settlement of blocks of country by foreigners ignorant of our language, quite uneducated and utterly unfamiliar with our modes of farming. Almost all they are good for is rough work on railroads, and that is not sufficient reason for undertaking the risk of bringing them here. Recent experience points all the other way.

## HOCKEY SKATES

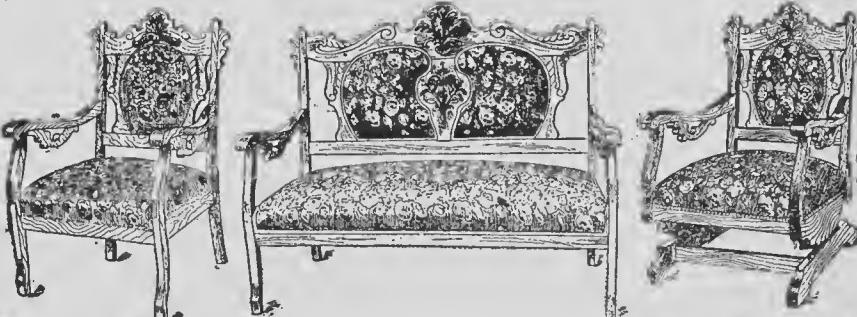


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Send for our new Catalogue of WINTER SPORTING GOODS—just issued. Or if interested in Guns, get our Gun Catalogue also.

THE HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO., - Winnipeg

## PARLOR SUITE FOR \$21.75



RAT PORTAGE, Ont., Nov. 16 (Special) — Everybody in Rat Portage knows H. S. Barnes, father of a former mayor and one of the oldest inhabitants of the metropolis of New Ontario. Though seventy-nine years of age, Mr. Barnes looks younger than many men of many fewer years, and is possessed of wonderful vitality and activity.

A pioneer of this district, Mr. Barnes tells many tales of early life in the wilds of New Ontario, but none more interesting than the following:

"I was terribly troubled with Kidney Complaint. I suffered severely with pains across my back, and with a scalding, burning sensation when urinating that was very painful.

"Though I had little faith in proprietary medicines, I had a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills in the house that I had procured for my wife, and commenced taking them with good effect.

"It was not long till my acquaintances started to greet me on the street with 'Hello, Mr. Barnes, how young you are looking.' They were not astray. I felt smart, too, and feel younger and in better health than I have been for years. My Kidney Complaint was completely cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills."

### Wagon World Awheel.

Half a million of these steel wheels have been sent out on our own wagons and to fit other wagons. It is the wheel that determines the life of any wagon, and this is the longest lived wheel made. Do you want a low down Handy Wagon to use about the place? We will fit out your old wagon with Electric Wheels of any size and any shape tire, straight or staggered spokes. No cracked hubs, no loose spokes, no rotten felloes, no resetting. Write for the big new catalogue. It is free. Electric Wheel Co., Box 252, Quincy, Ills.

Write The Western Implement Mfg. Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, for further information.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

It's like presenting you with \$6.75 to give you this splendid Parlor Suite for \$21.75; our regular price is \$28.50. But to get more closely in touch with the readers of this paper, and to show them how easy and satisfactory it is to do shopping by mail with this store, we're willing

to make this special price on any orders sent to reach us before Christmas.

The Parlor Suite comprises five pieces, as shown in the cut. The frames are of a rich polished mahogany finish. They're upholstered, with full spring seat, and covered with a good velvet velour, which you may have in green, olive, brown or crimson color. (Samples of this covering will be mailed to you if you wish to see the quality.) Our own experts have done the upholstering, which is positive proof that the work has been well done in every detail. This suite is good value at \$28.50, but if ordered from \$21.75 us before Christmas, you can have it for.....

Don't delay with your order. Send your money to our Mail Order Department, and tell them you saw the announcement in this paper. If you're not perfectly satisfied when you get the Parlor Suite, we'll refund your money.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

190 YONGE STREET

TORONTO

CANADA

### Wheat that is Wheat.

We have much pleasure in presenting to our readers a photo, actual size, of some splendid heads of Red Fyfe wheat grown by Denoon Bros., Eden, Man. We have seen no such monster specimens of our great northwestern variety since 1887, when on the farm of the late R. P. Fraser, Clanwilliam, several scattering grains along the margin of a choice crop produced bunches containing several heads each that averaged from a half to a quarter inch longer than the specimens here shown. Some of those same heads were that year shown at Toronto and Ottawa fairs, where they rather astonished the natives. Of course the bulk of our wheat crop is produced from heads about an inch and a half shorter than the present exhibit, but,

northwestern spring wheat states of Minnesota and the two Dakotas, with an average yield for 1902 of 15.7 bushels for North Dakota, 13 for Minnesota and 12.4 for South Dakota. The final estimate for Manitoba is not yet made up, but we may put it at last year's figure of 24 bushels per acre. The Territories show an average of 18 bushels.

As regards the quality of the wheat grown the contrast is almost incredible. It was confidently expected by many good judges that this year most of our crop would go on northern grades, owing to the wetness of spring and early summer. Instead of that the inspections so far show a considerable advance on our last year's gradings, and away ahead, we might almost say out of sight, of the Minnesota grading, for the same period, of wheat grown under very much

hard than at Minneapolis. St. Paul only grades a few cars and St. Cloud only 1,000 in a year.

To give our southern rivals in wheat growing as good a showing as possible we quote last year's inspections at Duluth and Minneapolis, which aggregated rather more than double the cars inspected at Winnipeg. Minneapolis, out of 89,130 cars, had 15 No. 1 hard, 21,958 No. 1 northern, 32,804 No. 2 northern and 34,352 of inferior grades. Duluth, out of 21,478 cars, had 249 No. 1 hard, 7,981 No. 1 northern, 8,629 No. 2 northern, and 4,493 of inferior grades. St. Paul and St. Cloud had together 1,134 cars, of which 8 were No. 1 hard, 617 No. 1 northern, 479 No. 2 northern, and 36 inferior grades.

Last year's inspections for Manitoba on a crop that averaged 24 bushels to the

the wheat business knows for a certainty that the standard by which Manitoba grades is regulated is as high now as it has ever stood, and so acknowledged in the best markets of the world.

The same old reliable variety that keeps on growing with us in every situation without losing one iota of its pristine vigor, is in the States south of us slowly but surely degenerating in spite of the best efforts of their best men and is being to a great extent replaced by a variety that can at its best only grade northern. It is therefore with just reason that we pride ourselves in the land we live in and the splendid variety of wheat which a favoring Providence has so graciously put into our hands.

Have you renewed your subscription?



REMARKABLE HEADS OF PURE RED FYFE WHEAT, GROWN BY DENOON BROS., EDEN, MAN.

The two right hand heads were threshed out and the grains counted. One made 65, the other 75 grains.

even from heads no longer than the fingers of an ordinary hand we can, and do, gather crops, after the very simplest methods of cultivation, that for yield and quality may well excite the envy of the whole wheat growing world.

It is only within this 20th century that the outside world has begun to realize what a mine of cereal wealth Canada has in her northwestern lands and the variety of wheat which they bring to such perfection. Even our own people have very little idea of that superiority. Let us try to illustrate it in a measure by the use of a few plain facts and figures.

Alongside of us lie the three great

the same weather conditions as our own. Minnesota inspections are made at four points: Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Paul and St. Cloud. Minneapolis includes three-fourths of the whole quantity submitted for government inspection.

In the three weeks ending Oct. 25, 1902, 9,658 cars were inspected at that point. Of these, 26 cars graded No. 1 hard, 1,995 No. 1 northern, 3,662 No. 2 northern, and 3,975 of inferior grades.

Manitoba inspections for the same month of October, 1902, were as follows: 4,971 No. 1 hard, 2,727 No. 1 northern, 858 No. 2 northern, and of inferior grades, 693. The inspections at Duluth show a better percentage of No.

acre was from a total of 53,708 cars; 8,282 No. 1 hard, 18,795 No. 1 northern, 21,851 No. 2 northern, and 4,780 of inferior grades.

When we come to analyze for variety we find that much of the wheat grown in those states is Bluestem, which is credited to yield one to three bushels per acre more than Red Fyfe, which is gradually deteriorating both in quality and yield. It is also to be noted that the paltry amount of No. 1 hard they do grow would not pass, except in a few instances, Manitoba inspection for the same grade.

It is needless to go further in the way of comparison. Every one who knows

M. Huston, south of Carman, was reported a fortnight ago as having all his threshing done and all the land he intended to sow next spring was also plowed and harrowed.

G. H. Clark, who has charge of the Macdonald seed grain competition, has been studying the purity of seed offered to farmers by seedsmen. He finds there is considerable weed seed being sold, and in order to assist seedsmen in detecting weed seed in the grain which they purchase and sell to farmers, he has prepared sets of 30 small bottles containing the seeds of as many weeds, which he will send to them.

# Are You Building?

Eddy's Impervious Sheathing is the best building paper made. It is much stronger and thicker than any other (tarred or building) paper. It is impervious to wind, keeps out cold, keeps in heat, carries no smell or odor, absorbs no moisture, imparts no taste or flavor to anything to which it comes in contact. It is largely used not only for sheathing houses, but for lining cold storage buildings, refrigerators, dairies, creameries, and all places where the object is to keep an even and uniform temperature, and at the same time avoiding dampness.

Write our Agents—

**TEES & PERSSE,**

WINNIPEG

for samples.

The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited,  
HULL, CANADA

**FLEMING'S**

***Sheep Dip***

and

***Animal Wash***

Only requires one application to thoroughly cleanse an animal of all kinds of lice and vermin. Used by many leading stockmen. Put up in convenient sizes: quarts at 75c., half-gallons at \$1.50, gallons at \$2.50.

We beg to refer you to Mr. Marples, of Deleau, as to its efficacy; he gets perfect satisfaction by its use.

Send for Sample Tin.

**FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, BRANDON, MAN.**

# The MARCY Pianos and Organs.

**OUR PLAN** Ship direct from factory to buyers  
at Wholesale Agents' Prices. ☺ ☺

"THE COLONIAL" piano cased organ, very latest design.

**KEY BOARD**—6 octaves, four sets (146) reeds, twelve full octaves operated by 11 stops, couplers, grand organ expression and crescendo swell.

**CASE**—Double veneer and cross banded, same as finest upright pianos, with fancy walnut or mahogany veneers, piano finish, automatic duett desk, hand carved, fancy mouldings, fluted trusses and corners. Marcy patent mouse-proof pedal frame, nickel-plated.

**SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY PRICE**, complete, with piano stool and organ instructor, shipped direct from factory in Ontario \$77.50

**DELIVERED** at any railroad station in Manitoba, all freight charges paid . . . . . \$90.00

**EASY PAYMENTS**—Monthly, quarterly, or annually, at rate of \$5 per month (purchaser paying freight from factory) . . . . . \$90.00

**FIVE OCTAVE ORGANS**—Elegant case, with mirror tops . . . \$59.50

**PIANOS**—Upright, largest size, fancy walnut, best material and workmanship . . . . . \$215.00

**MARCY PIANOS AND ORGANS** shipped on 30 days' trial. Money and freight charges refunded if instruments are not as represented.

**YOU TAKE NO RISK** in ordering from us and save agents' commissions, profits and all unnecessary expense. Dealers and agents will charge you about twice as much for instruments that do not cost any more to manufacture and nine times out of ten not so good.

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**THE COLONIAL**—Height, 4 ft. 10 inch; length, 4 ft. 10 inch; width, 24 inches; weight, boxed, about 500 lbs.

### The Gatling Plow.

Dr. R. J. Gatling, inventor of the famous Gatling gun, is in his old age at work on a plow, of which he says: "My plow will not plow, but it will harrow, roll and seed the ground at the same time, thus saving the farmer one-fourth of the usual cost of planting." It will be propelled by gasoline and can break up the ground 12 inches deep if desired. Many years ago, before he thought of his gun, he was working on a plow. It looked as though it might revolutionize farming, as it was built to pulverize six or eight feet of ground at a time and do it most thoroughly. Since the gun was invented, we have heard nothing more of the plow till recently. We hope he may be as successful in the implement of peace as he has been in the one devoted to war and destruction.

### The Need for Western Railways

In an interview after his return from his trip through the West, Hon. Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways, said: "As Minister of Railways I looked into the matter as carefully as I could, and am convinced that there is ample room for at least four railways right through to the Pacific. I went over portions of the Canadian Pacific, Northern Pacific, Canadian Northern and Great Northern, and found that while they had advanced very rapidly they had been unable to keep up with the remarkable progress of the country." The minister says that he inspected the land in nearly all districts, and found the soil so rich that 20 miles on either side of a railway would be sufficient to permit of a railway being run with satisfactory results. He then declares: "Not only should the West have at least four more railways, but I am further convinced that it must have them, or the cause of immigration, which has been so active, will receive a severe setback. The outlying districts are already filling up rapidly, and unless transportation facilities are afforded the settlers they will quickly become discontented and advise others not to come into the country."

"The Americans are coming into Canada to make their homes and become Canadians. In a generation I think it will be impossible to tell the American settler from the old Canadian stock. I visited the chief centres of the Western States to see what were the chances of a still greater number finding their way into this country. And now I am going to prophesy—it is not often that I do, but, then, the reasons that I have have convinced me—I will prophesy that next year at least 100,000 Americans will settle in the Northwest. They are a great people to realize a good thing when they see it, and they have found that they can get excellent land at fair prices. And this is only the beginning, as the movement will go on increasing all the time."

Editorial Note—We trust that should all of these people come here that the government will see to it that there are ample railway facilities to carry out what they raise. It is shameful the treatment our farmers are this year receiving in the shipment of both wheat and cattle.

### The Territorial Natural History Society.

The fifth annual meeting of the Northwest Entomological Society was held at Calgary on November 5th. The chair was occupied, until the burial of the Entomological Society, by the Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary.

#### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

After an interesting opening by the chairman, Percy B. Gregson, as president of the Entomological Society, was called upon to address the meeting.

Mr. Gregson said that the society was now in its fifth year of existence, and explained some of the difficulties that had to be overcome in the course of its



FARM RESIDENCE OF G. R. CAMPION, PIPESTONE, MAN.

establishment. Very early in the society's existence botany was made a complementary subject with entomology, and by constantly hammering away, holding meetings and pointing out, on every possible occasion, the manner in which agriculture was affected by insects and plants, farmers were interested in the welfare of the society. One difficulty to contend with has been, not so much the prejudice of the young people against insects, but the prejudice of the parents, which, however, was passing away.

There are now organized at the Red Deer and Lacombe schools field clubs for these districts.

Speaking as to the use of the study of entomology, or botany, or any other subject of natural history, Mr. Gregson said that, even looking at it as a hobby, it has a value, namely, that of keeping a definite purpose in view. Botany is the study of the life history of all plants. It teaches their modes of growth, habits, natures, localities, etc., so that we learn just how they affect the farmer for good or bad.

Another use of the study of natural history is the remarkable development of the faculty of observation—in the young especially.

As an almost natural corollary with the work of the entomological society plans have been formulated for the establishment of natural history museums at the schools of Red Deer and Lacombe, which the pupils are intended to collect for and augment every year. These museums are designed to include every subject of natural history (plants, insects, fossils, minerals and other geological specimens, birds, shells, etc.) A few cases for each school have already been ordered to be constructed as a start.

#### DEATH OF THE SOCIETY.

Mr. Gregson, in conclusion, said that

he had arrived at one of the saddest episodes in the history of the Entomological Society, namely, its suicide. He proposed that the Entomological Society should be discontinued, and explained that this did not mean oblivion, for that from its ashes would arise, he trusted, a society with greater scope for work on the lines of a natural history society for the Territories, and on this basis he understood that the existing members would transfer their allegiance to the proposed new society.

Before proceeding with the new business, Principal Boyce expressed his desire to assist in the formation of a museum at Calgary, and Mr. Tomlinson offered to help the young collectors and others in every way he was able towards that end.

Moved by T. N. Willing, and seconded by C. W. Peterson, "That a vote of thanks be extended to the officers of the Entomological Society for the energetic and untiring way in which the affairs of the society have been conducted." This was carried.

Moved by Mr. Gregson and seconded by A. G. Wolley-Dod, "That a vote of thanks be extended to the chairman." Carried.

#### A NEW SOCIETY.

Moved by Mr. Gregson and seconded by A. G. Wolley-Dod, "That a new society be formed under the title, 'The Territorial Natural History Society,' with fee of \$1 for membership."

C. W. Peterson was then elected to take the chair, with T. N. Willing as secretary *pro tem.* for the proceedings.

Moved by N. B. Sansom and seconded by F. H. Wolley-Dod, "That divisions of entomology, botany and ornithology be established."

A draft of the constitution of the Territorial Natural History Society was then considered, section by section, and was finally adopted.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were then elected: President, Percy B. Gregson; 1st vice-president, C. W. Peterson; 2nd vice-president, A. G. Wolley-Dod. Directors, entomology, F. H. Wolley-Dod, Calgary; botany, Mr. Nivens, Prince Albert, and Mr. Hutchinson, Regina; ornithology, Dr. Henry George, Innisfail, and F. Dipple, Calgary; *ex-officio*, the Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, Commissioner of Agriculture, Regina.

It was decided that the report of the president of the late Northwest Entomological Society should be included in the first annual report of the Territorial Natural History Society, and also inasmuch as the excellent work done by the Entomological Society led to the formation of the Natural History Society, that the deficit of the former be assumed by the latter.

It was resolved that three official museums be established, one at Blackfalds, in the Red Deer district, with Percy B. Gregson as curator; one at the Territorial capital, with T. N. Willing as curator; and one at Calgary, with Principal J. B. Boyce as curator.

A resolution was adopted unanimously, urging the Territorial government to provide, at the earliest possible moment, the necessary accommodation for a public natural history museum, such as is maintained in all the provinces.

#### PRIZE WINNERS.

Mr. Gregson then announced the names of the winners of the prizes in the Territorial competition for insects and plants. The winner of the prize of \$2.50 (given by Dr. James Fletcher, Ottawa,) for best collection of injurious and beneficial insects, is Master D. Tipping, Blackfalds. The prize given by the Society for best numerical collection of insects was won by Master Benjamin Howell, Lacombe. For best collection the Society for best numerical collection of plants, the prize of \$2.50 (given by Dr. Fletcher) was won by Miss Lucy Howell, Lacombe, and second prize (given by the Society) was won by Miss Mary McDonald, of Urquhart.

## Evidence of a Well-known Merchant

**Who Was a Great Sufferer From Kidney Disease and Backache—Proved the Value of**

### DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

Like many others, Mr. Gilroy now wonders why he did not use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in the first place, instead of experimenting with new-fangled and untried remedies. There is no doubt about the exceptional virtues of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They act directly on the kidneys, liver and bowels, and thoroughly cure complicated ailments which cannot be reached by ordinary remedies.

Mr. W. Gilroy, general merchant, Blenheim, Ont., states: "I am rather enthusiastic in the praise of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and believe I have good reason to be. For several years I was a great sufferer from kidney disease, and had pains in my back almost constantly. I tried a great many remedies, but did not succeed in obtaining more than slight temporary relief."

"A friend of mine advised me to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and I did so, with great satisfaction. I had not taken half a box before I began to feel better, and now realize that I have entirely recovered. I often wonder now why people go after new-fangled remedies when this tried and proven medicine is so easily obtained, and so certain to cure."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cts. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



By courtesy H. Brown. RHUBARB ON THE BRANDON EXPERIMENTAL FARM, 1902.

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IS AN ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINER FOR  
EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

Nursery rhymes, lullabies for the little tots; band and hano music, comic songs, minstrel shows and choruses, and music and songs from the latest light operas for the young men; violin, guitar, mandolin and piano music, and sentimental and operatic songs for the young ladies; orchestral music, grand opera, songs of Scotland and Ireland, and choir and church music for the old folks, and hundreds of other instrumental and vocal selections that will enjoyably entertain the entire family and their friends. We're always adding something new. THE BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE is the only talking machine made in Canada, and guaranteed for five years.

Our new "Automatic Sound Box" gives the Gram-o-phone undoubted precedence over all other talking machines, no matter what the price. RECORDS—50c. each; \$5.00 a dozen. Records are sold for cash only—practically indestructible.

Here are a Few of our New Records Issued October 31st. There are Over a Thousand More.

### COMIC SONGS.

By Mr. Dan W. Quinn.

- 835 What'd You do with the Letter, Mr. Johnson?
- 836 I Never Trouble Trouble, Till Trouble Troubles Me.
- 814 I Want to be an Actor Lady.
- 241 When Reuben Comes to Town.
- 240 The Sons of Ham.
- 539 Aladdin Would Lend Me His Lamp.
- 521 The Smoke Goes Up the Chimney Just the Same.
- 447 I'll be Your Rainhow.
- 446 I'm Unlucky.
- 132 Blooming Lize.
- 526 Mr. Dooley. (The most popular comic song of the day.)

### COMIC AND COON SONGS.

By Mr. Silas Leachman.

- 831 My G'r'l from Dixie.
- 832 Quit That Tickling Me.
- 549 Oh, Oh, Miss Caroline.
- 537 I Must Have Been a Dreamin'.
- 535 I'm the Man Who Makes the Money in the Mint.
- 397 Johnnie Took the One I Wanted.
- 396 I Wish They'd do it now.

### LAUGHING SONG.

By Mr. Cal. Stewart.

- 135 I'm Old but I'm Awfully Tough.

### COMIC SONGS.

By Mr. Burt Shepard.

- 819 Parody on "The Old Kentucky Home."

- 813 Take Your Umbrella with you, John.
- 692 Ma Whistling Gal.
- 271 Yankee Doodle.
- 272 Sunday-School Scholar.
- 436 Shepard's Jerusalem.
- 427 We are the Happy Family.
- 423 Parody on "The Honeysuckle and The Bee."
- 384 Parody on "Comin' Thro' the Rye."
- 342 The Mill Dam—a New Version.

### SENTIMENTAL SONGS.

By Mr. Harry Macdonough.

- 136 Jennie Lee.
- 834 The Mansion of Aching Hearts.
- 833 The Honeysuckle and the Bee.

- 817 For all Eternity (with Violin Ohligato).
- 818 Mandy Lee (with Violin Ohligato).
- 870 In the Good Old Summer Time.

### BARITONE SOLOS.

By Mr. J. W. Myers.

- 619 The Treasures of the Sea are Very Deep.
- 257 The Daisy and the Butterfly.
- 258 Answer.
- 255 Pretty Molly Shannon.
- 254 It's Hard to Leave Your Girl Behind.
- 442 June, My June.
- 432 In the Golden Field of Grain.
- 428 In the Valley of Kentucky.
- 522 Flee as a Bird.

### SONGS BY OLD FAVORITES.

- 424 The Resurrection, Herbert Goddard.
- 816 Shuhert's Serenade, Herbert Goddard.
- 820 In Happy Moments (Maritana), Ian Colquhoun.
- 815 Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep, George Broderick.
- 248 His Old Familiar Tune, S. H. Dudley.
- 524 What a Friend We Have in Jesus, Albert Pearce.

### SOME FUNNY STORIES.

- 677 John Morton on "Pals."
- 645 John Morton on "Observations."

### YANKEE DIALECT RECITATIONS.

By Mr. Cal. Stewart.

- 575 A Meeting of The Auanias Club.
- 563 Uncle Josh Weatherby's Huskin Bee Dance.
- 551 Jim Lawson's Hoss Trade with Deacon Weatherspoon.

### MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

- 239 Chinese Song, with Orchestra Imitations, by Gilbert Girard.
- 312 The Lord Mayor's Show. A new record of an old favorite.

A scene in London during the passage of the Lord Mayor's Procession. Cheers

are heard while in the distance, the hand can be heard approaching gradually, until at last it drowns the cheers; then as it passes the cheers are gradually heard again.

- 318 William Tell (Andante), Whistling Solo, by Mr. Geo. Tramer, Vienna.

### DANCE MUSIC.

By the Garde Republique Band, Paris. These Quadrilles and Lancers are arranged in perfect time for dancing and are loud enough for use in a hall. We recommend them for dancing parties.

- 821 Les Lancers Blancs, 1st and 2nd Figures.
- 822 Les Lancers Blancs, 3rd and 4th Figures.

823 Les Lancers Blancs, 5th Figure.

- 824 La Vie Parisienne, Quadrille, 1st and 2nd Figures.
- 825 La Vie Parisienne, Quadrille, 3rd and 4th Figures.

826 La Vie Parisienne, Quadrille, 5th Figure.

- 827 Closerie Lancers, 1st and 2nd Figures.
- 828 Closerie Lancers, 3rd and 4th Figures.

829 Closerie Lancers, 5th Figure.

- 3RD GARDE REGT. BAND, BERLIN.

285 Fra Diavolo—Overture.

- 287 High School Cadets' March (Sousa).

225 Vien'a Darlings—Waltz (Strauss).

- 352 Artist's Life—Waltz (Strauss).

543 Golden Pearls Polka—with Cornet Duet.

- 421 Die Wacht am Rhein (The Watch on the Rhine).

501 Russian National Hymn.

- 647 Pe Thankful Unto God (Hymn).

639 How Beautiful the Morning Star (Hymn).

- 305 Naila Waltzes (Delihes).

456 Italian March.

- 388 Marie and Up the Nile ("The Messenger Boy").

366 Cavotte, from "The Gondoliers."

- 410 Happy Days in Dixie (Cake Walk).

### SOUSA'S BAND.

- 391 La Paloma.

### CORNET SOLOS.

- By Mr. Walter B. Rogers, of Sousa's Band.

520 Yankee Doodle—With Variations.

- 830 Ahsence Makes the Heart Grow Fon-

der.

- By Mr. Peter Wilson, London.

403 Ave Maria (Schuhert).

- By Mr. Hicks, London.

634 L'Elegante Polka.

- By Mr. Joseph.

Accompanied by the Garde Republique Band.

- 626 Brussels Polka.

625 Shower of Pearls.

### CORNET SOLOS.

By Messrs. Hicks and Lee, London.

- 385 The Inseparables (Polka).

386 The Two Finches.

- 387 Birds of the Forest.

### CLARINET SOLOS.

By Mr. Charles Draper, London.

- 381 Auld Robin Gray.

384 Ye Banks and Braes.

### PIANO SOLOS.

By Mr. Alf. Gruenfield, (Court Pianist, Vienna).

- 541 The Butterfly, Greig.

513 Bluettes, Schuette.

### HAUTBOY (OBOE SOLO).

- 236 Flower of the Alps.

### VIOLIN SOLOS.

231 Hungarian Gypsy Dances (Brahme).

- hy Mr. Chas. D'Almalne.

232 Oheratass (Wieniawski), hy Mr. Paul Viardot.

### XYLOPHONE SOLOS.

- 233 Big Guns, hy The Musical Avalos.

235 Dancing in the Sunlight, hy Mr. Chas. P. Lowe.

### BANJO SOLO.

By Mr. Vess L. Ossman.

- 253 Union Jack Medley.

Introducing "The British Grenadiers," "Soldiers of the Queen," etc.

### MANDOLIN SOLO.

By Prof. Alferi.

- 496 Secret Love, Gavotte.

Send your order for additional Records when ordering the GRAM-O-PHONE, thus saving time and express charges.

### OUR SPECIAL EASY-PAYMENT OFFER

As the orders keep pouring in, we have decided to continue our easy-payment plan. Send us one dollar with this coupon, promising, if the Gram-o-phone proves satisfactory after six days' trial, to pay two dollars a month for eight months, and we will ship you at once a genuine Berliner Gram-o-phone, type "A," with three records of your own choice free. Enclose two dollars extra if you want spun brass horn.

### GIVE OUR OFFER A THOROUGH TEST

#### Description of Berliner Gram-o-phone

Cabinet—Quartered Oak, highly finished.  
Horn—16 inches long, 10 inch bell.  
Finish—All exposed heavily nickel-plated.  
Sound Box—The Improved Automatic Concert Sound Box.  
Needles—200 free.  
Records—Three 7-inch records free.  
Guarantee—Written guarantee for 5 years.  
Weight—Completely boxed, 25 lbs.

#### CASH PRICE

With Japanned Steel Horn, \$15. With Spun Brass Horn, \$17.

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FOR SALE BY **The Hudson's Bay Co. WINNIPEG**

If you wish a spun brass horn instead of the Japanned horn, enclose two dollars extra. Also send free of charge the following three records:

### A Fancy Crop of Potatoes.

There is a new variety of potato in the old country called the Northern Star and it sold last spring at \$2.50 a pound. Four pounds of it were planted last spring at the Colonial College, Hollesley Bay. They were cut into 168 sets. Each set was put in a separate pot, and when well established the young plant was put out into good garden soil, with 4 square feet to each plant. The returns averaged 3 lbs. per plant, or at the rate of over 32,000 lbs. per acre. If sold at 25 cents a pound, this would be at the rate of \$8,000 an acre. The potato that could pan out at that rate would be a star variety anywhere.

Northern Star was bred by A. Findlay, of Markinch, Scotland, who has raised more good new varieties of potatoes than any other man, alive or dead. He thinks it the best he ever raised. It is white and round. He writes of it as if it were the potato for which he has been looking all his life. No potato, he tells us, that he has ever sent out so nearly approaches his ideal potato as this. It is a heavy cropper, of fine shape and quality, and the most disease-resisting and weather-defying potato he has ever known. He is offering it this year at \$1.25 a pound, and so great is his reputation that at that price he will have more orders than he can fill. He ad-

house into a cistern. The kitchen is furnished with a sink, at either end of which is a pump. The pipes from these run down to the cellar floor and out under the foundation, one to the cistern, the other to the well. Thus hard and soft water are at hand without going outdoors for it.

Mr. Story follows mixed farming. He grows all his wheat on summer fallow, which is plowed the first time from the 1st to the 12th of July. The cultivated land is fenced into 50 to 60-acre fields. Just as soon as the summer fallow is plowed half a bushel of oats is sown to the acre. In about a month or six weeks, when the wild grass is getting ripe the herd are turned in on the green feed on the summer fallow. The cattle clear off the green oats and deposit the manure on the land. They tramp it solid as well. By the time this green feed is eaten off the wheat stubble is ready for them. The following spring an old combined seeder is first put over the summer fallow. If needed, it is given a second stroke, crossing the first. This is followed by the harrows, then the seeder, and the harrows again. For the last four years he has had good crops of wheat, running from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. The crop that follows the wheat is largely oats and some barley. The oats are cut on the green side and from 30 to 40 loads

### A Capable Farmer's Wife.

On November 5th sparks from a railroad engine started a fire between Crystal City and Pilot Mound. One farmer on the line of fire left his home with a pail of water and bag, and matches to set fire in advance along his stubble field, where he had only a single furrow as a fire-guard. He succeeded remarkably well, as the fire he set worked back against the wind some four rods before the force of the prairie fire reached him. Had the fire once caught his stubble field all his crop and buildings would have been destroyed, as there was no other guard to protect them. This man's wife, seeing the danger approaching, and knowing that her husband could not leave the place of danger for a moment, went to the stables, harnessed a team, took them out of the stable and hitched them to a plow, getting the whiffetrees from the grain wagon, and sent her little girl, not more than ten years old — the only person available — with the team and plow to the father. A full force of men were on the grounds by this time, and furrows were made to check the further advance of the fire.

G. W. Ulyot, of Manitou, is one of the most successful builders of elevators

# Use It Regularly

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## Stock Food

UNEQUALLED FOR STOCK

### Here are a Few Opinions:

"Splendid tonic and condition powder." H. J. JOHNSTON, V.S.

"Superior to any other kind." J. A. STEVENSON, V.S.

"Free from anything injurious." W. E. MARTIN, D.V.S.

"A good appetizer and blood reguator, having abundant fattening qualities." J. F. FISHER, V.S.

"Very valuable to live stock owners." M. YOUNG, V.S.

"Should supplant many of the so-called stock foods shipped in." H. JAMES ELLIOTT, M.D.V.

"Should recommend it in my practice." G. VERNON ROWCROFT, V.S.

"The use of this preparation should be entirely free from danger and highly beneficial to horses and cattle." F. TORRANCE, D.V.S.

"I consider it superior to any of the 'foods' in the market." W. J. HINMAN, V.S.

"I have no hesitation in recommending it to all stock-owners." S. J. THOMPSON, V.S.

"Free from any injurious drugs." J. H. SNIDER, V.S.

"I have no hesitation in recommending it to all stock owners as a first-class article." CHAS. LITTLE, D.V.S.

"It excels any food ever put before the public for purifying the blood and fattening purposes." G. P. MURRAY, V.S.

"An excellent tonic for live stock, especially those of the equine and bovine species." W. A. DUNBAR, V.S.

"I can safely recommend this food to stock owners." J. L. CLARK, V.S.

"Did a good deal to help me in making such satisfactory gain." WM. WAUGH.

"Recommend it to any person requiring a safe condition powder." J. J. IRWIN, V.S.

"Have no hesitation in recommending it to stock growers as a first-class article." M. B. ROMBOUGH, D.V.I.

"I can find nothing but what would benefit." G. P. BAKER, D.V.S.

"Have no hesitation in recommending it to all stock owners as an excellent tonic for horses and cattle." FRANCIS J. BRAUND, V.S.

"Have thoroughly tested it on young growing cattle and also on fat stock. \* \* \* A first-class article." JAMES YULE.

"From the time they first got it a daily improvement could be seen." W. SWENERTON, V.S.

"Highly recommend it to stock owners as a great tonic and blood purifier." G. A. MCKENZIE, V.S.

"No hesitation in recommending it as a valuable tonic and alterative for horses and cattle." W. A. SHOUTS, V.S.

"Its tonic properties ought to be excellent." GEO. HILTON, D.V.S.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR "CARNEFAC"

**W. G. DOUGLAS,**  
Manufacturer,

Princess Street, WINNIPEG



FARM BUILDINGS OF WM. STORY, MANITOUE, MAN.

vocates a rather light soil for potato-growing, and the deeper it is stirred the better will the crop be. His method is to turn over the top soil 6 or 8 inches and then stir the subsoil as much more, leaving it there.

### Farm Buildings of Wm. Story.

We have pleasure in giving our readers a view of the farm buildings of Wm. Story, Manitou. The barn is 32x114 feet, with 14 feet studding. It is not a basement barn, but answers every purpose nicely. It will accommodate 53 head of cattle, young and old, and six head of horses. The large door in the side opens into a driveway 12 feet wide, so that loads of hay can be taken off with a set of slings, which run on a hay-fork track, carrying the hay to the farthest point. A feed room opens off the driveway with pump and bins for chaff, salt and oats, also harness room. The small door to the right of the driveway opens into the horse stable. His stock all stand with their heads to a centre passageway. A work-bench on one side of the feed room gives opportunity to do a little carpentry or other similar work.

The view of the house was taken from the rear, the trees in front being so thick and close that they hide the house. The pump is noticeable in front of the door. The rain water is carried off the

are put up in the sheaf for feed, thus saving threshing and grinding.

His aim is to feed all the coarse grains. Mr. Story keeps about 20 milch cows, though they are not all milking at once, the aim being to have one coming in as another goes dry. His idea is to have the cows help him cultivate and enrich the land, and so tramp it that it will not grow too long straw and thus be made to ripen early.

The Kamloops Standard reports the monster spud of the century. Alex. McLean showed one at a recent show that weighed just seven pounds.

J. F. Greenway has let the contract for a 35,000-bushel elevator at Crystal City, which will be ready for business in about four weeks.

Negotiations have been opened between the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. and the council of Fort William for a revival of the scheme for a monster flour mill, which was blocked by the death of Mr. Ogilvie. By latest advices we learn that a contract has been arranged for between the town and the company by which it is agreed that a mill of 1,500 barrels daily capacity will be built on a site provided by the town, on which a 500,000-bushel elevator will be put up. Everything will be put in readiness for an early start on the work as soon as the spring of 1903 will admit.

in Manitoba. He is now busy with his seventh elevator for this season, one for G. E. Davidson at Manitou station. He has had to refuse several contracts for want of time to execute them.

The pea weevil has been the means of decreasing the pea crop of Ontario from 18½ to 11½ million bushels in ten years — a shrinkage of 7,000,000 bushels. It has been pointed out that treatment of the grain immediately after harvest with bi-sulphide of carbon for two years in succession by every farmer would entirely drive the weevil out. Or if every farmer would grind his peas immediately after threshing for two years the same thing would be accomplished.

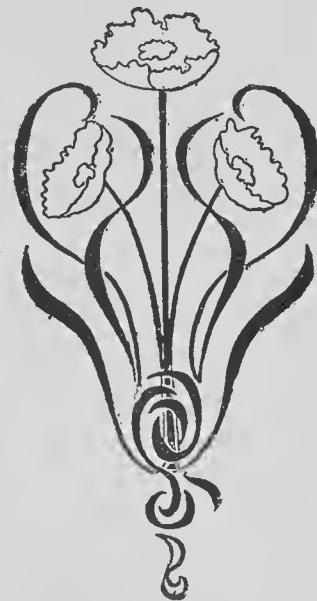
The good roads train of the Good Roads Association of Eastern Ontario has stopped for the season and the machinery has all been shipped back to the Sawyer-Massey Co., Hamilton. Altogether some ten stretches of model road, located in nine different counties, were made. In each stretch, except two, there was made between a half and four-fifths of a mile of actual macadam or stone road. At all of these points and two others sample concrete culverts were made. Altogether the work done probably amounts in value to about \$8,000. As a means of educating the general public in the best methods of building stone roads the work done by the good roads train could hardly be surpassed.

**BRANDON'S GREATEST STORE.****A. D. RANKIN & CO.**

**All Things Considered November Finds Our Stocks at Their Best.**



HERE'S ECONOMY and satisfaction dealing at this store where goods are dependable, and prices always in your favor. Our goods are bought in the best markets of the world, on the very best terms for cash. They come by no round about course, but direct from the best sources of supply through our hands to yours, at the lowest possible cost. It will pay you to come from any part of Manitoba or the Territories to buy here this fall and winter.

**UNPRECEDENTED VALUES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.****Women's Wear.**

COMFORT HOSE

**Hosiery and Underwear** are most important articles of wearing apparel for women and children. These lines are extra value with us.

Wool Stockings for boys and girls 25c to 75c a pair.  
Women's Wool Hose from 25c to 60c a pair.  
Women's Plain Cashmere, 25c, 35c, 50c, 60c, 75c.  
Women's Ribbed Cashmere, pure wool, elastic rib, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c.

**Underwear.** The loads of underwear going out every day is good evidence of the splendid quality and values prevailing here.

Women's Vests and Drawers from 25c to \$1.50 each. Magnificent assortment. All sizes for children.

Gloves, Mitts, Neckwear, Tuques in abundant assortments, lowest prices.

**Dress Goods.** The range of Dress Goods here is the best in the city. Splendid up-to-date fabrics at reasonable prices, trimmings to match. For instance, a 54-in. imported all-wool Serge worth \$1.00, special 60c. a yard.

A great showing of Blouse Materials in French Flannels, Albatross and Fancy Silk mixtures, very stylish patterns, from 50c a yard up.

**Men's Wear.**

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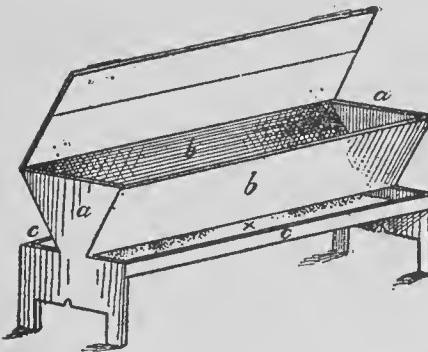
**Buy at RANKIN'S, Brandon, Manitoba.**

**Handy Contrivances.**

This column is devoted to handy contrivances and useful articles which have been found to be helpful on the farm. Subscribers having found out or devised labor-saving and handy contrivances will be helping their neighbors if they send us sketch and description for publication in this column.

**Self-Feeder for Poultry.**

Where a large number of poultry are running together, or where fattening is being done, the self-feeder has been found to be very convenient. It is simple in construction and may be of any size desired, but for 30 or 40 hens it should be about 1 ft. wide, 3 ft. long and 1½ ft. high. The ends, a a, should be cut as

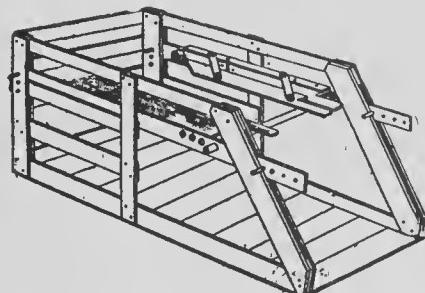


shown, then a board as wide as the ends and as long as the feeder should be nailed horizontally between the ends as they stand upright and 4 in. below the shoulders. Cut the sides, b b, and nail in position, next make a V-shaped trough as long as the feeder and invert between the lower edges of b b to keep the food from running out too much at once. Nail on strips, c c, which should be 4 in. wide, and put on a cover with hinges.

**A Good Breeding Box.**

The following account of the construction of a breeding box for hogs was given by George Wylie, of Wisconsin, at a meeting of Canadian swine breeders. He says it was made of boards 6 inches wide, and that, if made of narrower boards, they would require to be closer together and more of them than in the illustration. He says:—

The difference between this breeding box and any other box that I have ever seen is that this one can be adjusted almost instantly to fit any sized sow after she is in the box, both as to width, height and length. The front end is better if boarded up tight. A 4 or 6-



inch board nailed across the top, 4 or 5 inches back from the front end, would effectually prevent sows from getting out over the end. The "chin rest" for the boar so often seen on other boxes is not necessary with this box, as the adjustable steps for the boar's feet effectually prevent his feet from slipping down between the sow's body and the step, so that his weight is at all times on the steps, and not on the sow. The adjustable shelf or step is 6 inches wide when closed, but when clear open is about double that in width. The steps on both sides can be made adjustable if desired, but I have found that an adjustable step on one side makes a fit for almost any sow from 200 to 500 lbs. or heavier.

We have used this box for nearly all our sows, old and young, this season,

and we find that a young boar will serve a large sow much more easily in the box than out of it. For a young boar and an old sow a small platform for the boar is placed behind the sow. The ends of the sides at the rear end of the box are made slanting because the height of the steps is then more easily adjusted in that manner, and then there are no sharp corners in the way for the boar to fall against in getting off.

The iron rod to hold the sow in the box is a piece of gas pipe 1½ inches thick. The boards through which this rod passes must be good sound fencing 6 inches wide. On the inside of these boards and up tight against the shelves of foot rests, a piece of 2x4, about 2 feet in length, should be nailed to strengthen the shelves or foot-rests, as a heavy boar will sometimes place nearly all his weight on them and they must be stout. The two straps of iron that make the steps adjustable are 8 inches each in length between the screw holes, ¼ inch thick, and 1 inch wide. Two small bolts through the shelf with the nuts up (or 2½-inch wood screws will do) and two wood screws at the other end hold them. The pin and pin holes at the upper end allow the step to be adjusted to the width of the sow in the box. At the front end of the box are two pins, one on each side, with different holes for the raising and lowering of the front ends of the boards supporting the shelves; the method of raising and lowering the rear ends will be readily understood. The floor is put on crosswise; two laths on the bottom lengthwise make it slide easily in moving.

The adjustable step, the method of fastening in the steps or adjusting them as to height, the slanting ends of the box, and the application of the gas pipe rod in connection with the same, are what is new, and, so far as I am aware, have never been used before. A 600 or 700-pound boar can serve any sow old enough to breed in this box. The dimensions are 2 feet 4 inches wide, 2 feet 6 inches high, 4 feet long on top and 6 feet long on bottom—all outside measurements.

**Tying Bags.**

A subscriber gives in an American exchange the following method of tying bags with binder twine:—

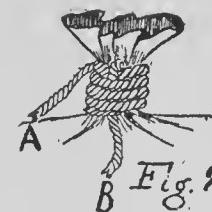
"I send you a convenient method for tying bags with binder twine, or any other twine. It is a new and quick way and never comes untied. By taking a full grain bag in the usual way, hold the ends with the left hand, place the end of the binder twine (A Fig. 1) between the



Fig. 1 B A

small finger and the next, holding firmly, and go once clear around the nib to be tied. Now at the second round pass the twine over the forefinger B, pass it clear around again and catch the twine with the forefinger and pull through the loop B. The one end held firmly, take a good hold of the other end held by the small finger and the next and pull both ends firmly in order to draw the knot as tight as possible. To open or untie just pull one end by a jerk. The twine pieces must be fully fifteen or eighteen inches long. Strings of twine picked from the straw are just right. By the old method twine strings can only be used two or three times, but, by the above described method, they can be used a dozen times, to say nothing of the convenience and ease in tying grain bags in cold weather. If sack strings are used they should be fastened at one end and close to the top seam, as the end held must be in a horizontal position. Practice this method thoroughly, and you will use no other method. It always comes untied

by a jerk of one of the ends without any trouble. The above description is for a right-handed person, but a left-handed person can also use it by just reversing. The tie as completed is shown in Fig. 2."

**A Sanitary Milk Pail.**

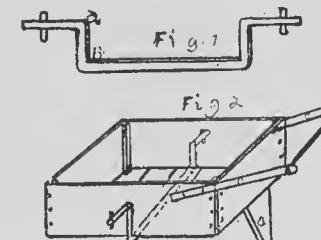
The accompanying illustration is of a sanitary milk pail in use at the Kansas agricultural college. The idea is not new, and such pails have been used at one place and another for a long time. We do not know of any firm that has them for sale, but presume they can be



easily manufactured by any tinner. The advantages of this kind of a pail must be obvious to any dairyman. It will certainly prevent much of the matter, that too frequently gets into the milk during winter, from finding its way there. The constant falling of dust from the cow into the milk is in a measure checked. If the cow lifts her foot she is not likely to get it into the fluid that is to be used as food for the family. Of course, this must be kept clean, or the strainer on top will become an element of danger rather than safety.

**A Handy Cart.**

A hand cart for moving small tools and odds and ends round the farm is a very handy thing and during the winter many a farm boy could make one at small expense. If you have an old buggy, take either the hind or front axle to the blacksmith and get it bent as shown in Fig. 1. From a to b is 8 inch-



es, and from b to the opposite corner is 23 inches. The box is made of 1-inch pine boards, 10 inches wide. The sides are 38 inches long and the box is just wide enough to fit into the axle. In Fig. 2, c c are pieces 1 by 3 and 32 inches long, bolted on the box as shown in illustration. The handle, which is fastened in these at the ends, is a round piece of wood 1½ inches thick, and d is made of iron and is bolted on the box for a rest while standing. Put on the wheels and you have a low-down cart, handy for one hundred and one different uses.

W. A. Erratt, Marquette, Man., in renewing his subscription Nov. 15, 1902, writes:—"We like The Nor-West Farmer fine and wish you success."

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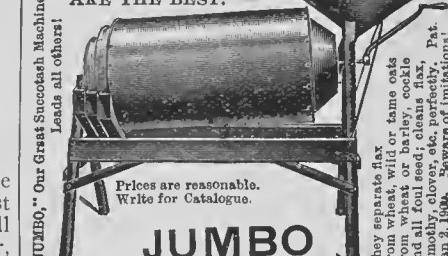
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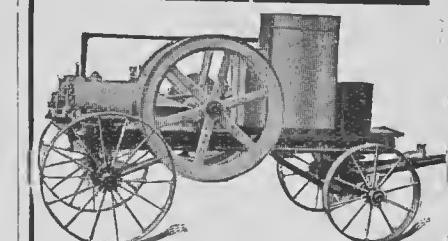
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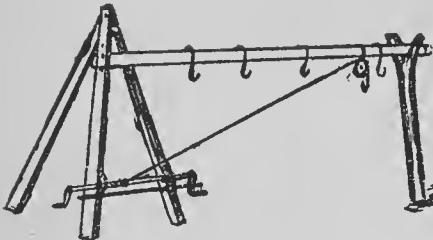
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MACGREGOR, Man.

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**Handy Derrick for Butchering.**

A good deal of heavy lifting can be saved at butchering time by the use of a derrick like the accompanying illustration. It can be used for a beef or only one hog, as well as more. The derrick is constructed of three sticks of strong timber, 13 feet long. The roller for windlass is 4 feet between bearings, and is 3½ inches in diameter. The best way is to have it of sound maple or other tough wood. A blacksmith can make

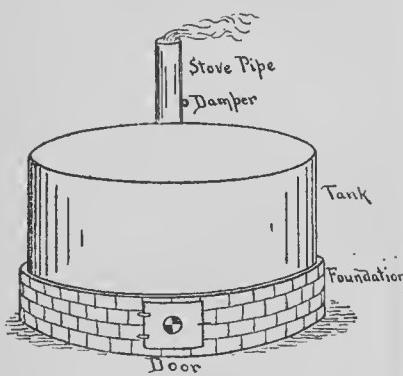


the hooks and other fixtures. For a number of hogs, use a strong pole or scantling, suitable to hold the weight, by resting one end on the derrick and the other end on a crotched post or a tree with a crotch in it. For one hog or beef use the tackle in top of the derrick, as usual. Use ropes and tackle to suit. The derrick with a pulley in the top will make a handy tool for a number of uses.

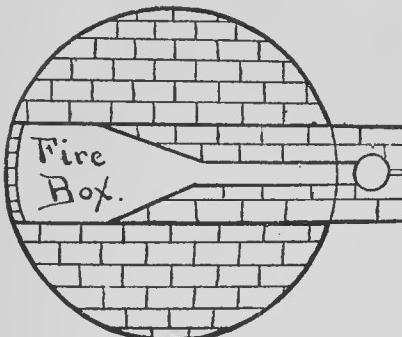
**A Stock Watering Tank.**

An old subscriber to The Farmer gives the following account of a stock-watering tank that some of our readers might find handy. He says:

I submit herewith a rough sketch of a



stock tank which does away with the necessity of the bothersome and generally fire-frozen-in tank heater. Most tanks used now are of galvanized iron and require a foundation of some kind anyway, and it is very little trouble to build, of old brick or stone, one as shown in cut, leaving an opening for fire through the centre under the tank and extending it on one side for about a foot square and bricking in a joint of old 6-inch stove pipe for a smoke escape. Any farmer can build the foundation with a little mortar. He can usually find



enough stone lying around on the farm to supply all material needed. An old furnace door or stove door from the old scrap iron pile does nicely for the door or even a piece of sheet iron will do, and if the tank bottom is light iron an old piece of boiler iron or sheet iron laid across the fire-box before the tank is placed, will serve to protect the tank. The fire-box should be about 12 or 15 inches wide by about 2 feet long, then drawn in to about 6 inches wide the remaining distance to where the pipe fits

in. A very little fire started under the tank in the morning will keep the water at a comfortable drinking temperature all day and a stick or two of wood at night will keep it from freezing in the coldest weather. There should be a damper in the joint of pipe to hold the heat under the tank, and old chunks of wood can be used for fuel. You will be surprised to find how little fuel and care will be required to keep the water just right with this contrivance and the ventilation under the tank in summer keeps the water cooler.

Almost any one can farm as long as the weather is just right, but when the extremes of wet and dry come on and the plans of the farm work are completely demoralized it is then that experience, ability and forethought to meet and overcome these emergencies count in the management of the farm.

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### The Trees of Manitoba.

In tree planting it is always well to follow nature, and the selection of trees for any particular district should, at least in the beginning, be guided by what has been shown by a natural selection to be most suitable to the climate and other conditions. Anyone who refuses to look at natural conditions around him, and to govern himself from what his observation teaches him, is courting failure. It is of interest therefore in connection with tree planting in Manitoba to enquire what trees grow there naturally and under what conditions.

The records of explorations in 1858 show that coming into Manitoba from the east the country was covered with trees of various kinds growing in large clumps, balsam, poplar, aspen, tamarac, cedar and oak. The whole country had been burnt some years before but the remains of the timber found everywhere indicated that there was once a vast forest of large trees. In the valleys of the streams were elm, oak, poplar and ash, described as excellent timber large enough for building purposes. The tree growth of the valleys retained largely the same character going farther west, but the country was more open, the scattered clumps of trees consisting mainly of aspen and poplar until the hills of the Brandon district were approached, where the tree growth became thicker, the remains showing that the whole region was once upon a time an extensive forest of oak. On the Pembina Mountain tamarac was found. In the valley of the Assiniboine, from Portage la Prairie, was a forest of about thirty miles in length by four miles in mean width. On the outskirts of this wood were groups of aspen and poplar, but the main part consisted of the following woods: oak, two feet in diameter; aspen, two feet; balsam poplar, two feet nine inches; elm, one foot three inches; basswood, two feet six inches; ash, one foot. There was an abundant supply of oak, straight and tall, one foot six inches in diameter; and of balsam poplars, two feet. The ash-leaved maple was also found here and further north. The Riding and Duck Mountains supported heavy forests of white spruce, birch, aspen and poplar, the trees being of large size, often exceeding one and one-half and two feet in diameter, with an available length of thirty to fifty feet.

Their investigations thoroughly convinced these explorers that if fires were kept out the whole country would soon be covered with a growth of trees; and even what remained was a valuable source of domestic supply, and sometimes of revenue, to settlers of a later date.

The information obtained from these early observations, and more complete and exact investigations made since, show that the Elm (*Ulmus Americana*), the Green and the Red Ash (*Fraxinus viridis* and *F. racemosa*), the Oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) and the Basswood (*Tilia Americana*) will grow in the river valleys, the last, however, only as far west as Brandon. The oak does not confine itself to the valleys but is found on high ground, at least to the south of the Assiniboine. The White and Black Spruces (*Picea alba* and *P. nigra*) both take to the high ground, the black spruce giving up the preference for low, swampy lands which it displays farther east. With them is found the White Birch (*Betula papyrifera*). Although the Tamarac (*Larix Americana*) flourishes on low, wet land, it also, like the black spruce, finds the higher lands quite as suitable, and grows well on dry, elevated soils.

The Balsam Poplar (*Populus balsamifera*) and the Aspen Poplar (*Populus tremuloides*) will grow quickly and easily anywhere, and the Cottonwood (*Populus monoifera*) is found usually along river bottoms. The Ash-Leaved or

Manitoba Maple (*Negundo aceroides*), sometimes also called box elder, is a tree of rapid growth and produces seed in a very few years. This tree was designated the sugar maple by the early explorers, as the Indians, and later the white settlers, used to manufacture a sugar from the sap. This sugar was stated to be very good though not at all equal to that produced from the hard or sugar maple of the Eastern provinces.

If, therefore, quick-growing trees are what are required either for shelter-belts or wood lots, the poplars or the ash-leaved maple would be the best species to start with, although none of them produce a wood of any very great strength or value, and, indeed, the maple is really of no value except for shelter purposes. Of the poplars the wood of the aspen is probably the best. The tamarac is a strong, firm wood specially suitable for firewood, and for shelter purposes nothing can be better than the spruces with their firm trunks and their evergreen foliage, but such trees may very well follow those of quicker growth. There is no more generally useful tree than the elm, but the mode of their occurrence under natural conditions does not give any warrant for expecting success with either this tree or the basswood except on low-lying lands. The oak appears to be at home on almost any soil, but it is a tree of such slow growth that it is hardly advisable to encourage its cultivation. But this is very far from saying that its growth should necessarily be discouraged, as such trees were found a very useful source of revenue by many of the early settlers, and an oak tree is an asset which will always have its value.

We can only repeat again that Nature must be the guide always, and that success can only be assured by understanding her and following the lines which she has mapped out.—Rod and Gun in Canada.

### Manitoba Horticultural Society.

A meeting of the Manitoba Horticultural Society was held in Winnipeg on November 11th to receive the report of the recent exhibition. The attendance was small. The secretary read a paper on "Horticultural Experiment Stations for Manitoba." He pointed out that as all knowledge comes from experiment the society should compile the results of experiments along horticultural lines and distribute horticultural knowledge. He thought there was much useful knowledge lost through no record being kept of it. While the work done at Brandon was excellent, it could not be taken as correct for all the province, and he thought that there should be horticultural trial stations at various points throughout the province. Minnesota and Ontario had profited much by such stations at small expense.

In the discussion which followed it was thought best to leave this question to the annual meeting, and possibly the Dominion and Provincial governments might both be interested in the scheme.

A. P. Stevenson gave an interesting talk on fruits and shrubs suitable for planting in the province.

The financial statement showed that the receipts of the exhibition had been \$1,229.40 and expenditures \$1,290. In all, the society had had a deficit of about \$200, but this had nearly been wiped out by donations and refunds of prize winners, so that it stood at present at about \$60. Some were in favor of not having a show next year, while others favored one, believing it would be a great success.

There is a feeling of great dissatisfaction with the present regulations regarding the fumigation of nursery stock imported from the United States. The society has been collecting evidence with regard to the operation of the regulations, and hopes to secure better facilities than are now afforded. Present methods greatly delay the stock in transmission, and it is thought that the trees and shrubs will reach the purchasers in better condition by having the fumigation done at the point of shipment. A resolution was therefore passed asking for a change in the San Jose Scale Act.

### Ontario Entomological Society.

The 39th annual meeting of the Ontario Entomological Society was held in London, Ont., in October. The first discussion was on the pea-weevil, and a strong resolution was passed asking that the subject be thoroughly threshed out at the farmers' institute meetings. Inspector Fisher reported the successful use of kerosene and lime and sulphur in the treatment of San Jose scale.

The following papers were read: "Injurious insects of the year," Dr. Fletcher; "Insects injurious to shade trees," "The insects of the season," and "Insects injurious to vegetable and garden crops," President Lochead; "Insects of the year," J. A. Moffatt. The report of the botanical section was presented by J. A. Balkwill, with a paper on "Notes on the insects of 1902." Dr. Fletcher exhibited a large number of new and interesting specimens from British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, Manitoba and other portions of the Dominion, including a brown tail moth taken at St. John, N.B., it being the first one ever taken in Canada. He then gave an account of The Entomological Record and its great success so far as carried on.

### Healing Herbs.

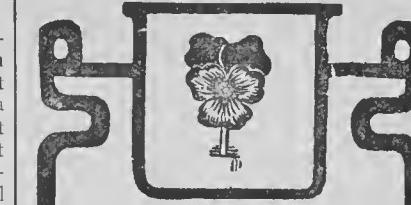
A writer in an English exchange draws attention to the well-recognized medicinal virtues of many plants, wild and tame. Under botanical names understood only by the learned, a good many such plants are still in use medicinally. Dandelion (*taraxacum*) is of great value in bilious complaints as a preventive and cure. *Convolvulus* is a sure purgative. *Plantain* has great healing power when applied to wounds. *Fox-glove* (*digitalis*) is a specific for heart complaints and dropsy. Bruised leaves of parsley are valuable as a poultice. *Camomile* was a familiar domestic medicine. The deadly nightshade (*belladonna*) has been used both internally and externally as a remedy for cancer, and with great effect. An old shepherd in the south of Scotland cured cancer without fail by herbal preparations, but his secret died with him. There is no question about it the people of to-day are paying the druggist for much which their grand-parents knew about the herbs they always grew in their herb garden.

Inspector Fisher, of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, has succeeded in producing a wash that will combat the San Jose scale. A commission, appointed to examine the result of his experiments, visited the orchards where he had been at work with kerosene emulsion and lime and sulphur, and reported very favorably upon the results he had obtained. If it will not kill it entirely, it will hold it in check, and orchards not badly affected will be cleared of it.

A. P. Stevenson gave The Farmer a call recently. He is nearly through visiting the applicants for trees, but has a few places to call at in the Swan River country and on the Gilbert Plains. When these are visited he will stop for the winter. A large number of farms were visited by him. In fact, the applications have been so numerous that J. Caldwell, Virden, was appointed to visit the applicants in the west and northwestern portions of the province. A great majority of those visited had their land properly prepared, but some had not, and cannot, therefore, receive trees next year.

### Death by Neglect.

Dr. D. M. Bye, the eminent specialist, of Indianapolis, says thousands of persons die from cancer every year from no cause save neglect. If taken in time not one case in a thousand need be fatal. The fear of the knife, or the dread of the burning, torturing plaster causes a few to neglect themselves till they pass the fatal point where a cure is impossible, but by far the greater portion die because of their friends or relatives, on whom they are dependent, are insensible to their sufferings and impending danger till it is too late. Book sent free, giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address Dr. D. M. Bye, Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.



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When writing, please mention The Farmer.

**AMONG BOY FARMERS.**

This department of The Farmer is growing very rapidly. We are each month in receipt of hundreds of letters from boys and girls on the farms of Western Canada, and we will in future publish as many of these as possible, but cannot premise that all of them shall appear.

We would again ask our young contributors to address their letters to the "Boys' and Girls' Department, The Nor-West Farmer, Winnipeg."

In the Christmas number of The Farmer we trust to be able to make an announcement that will be of interest to our young friends. Watch for it.

A number of our boys and girls, having within the past month sent in new subscriptions to The Farmer, were sent air guns, pocket knives, teaspoons, hooks, etc., for doing so. But there are still some we have not heard from. Surely you can take your father's copy of The Farmer and call on four or five farmers in your district who are not now subscribing for this paper, and ask them to let you send in their subscription, which will cost them one dollar to the end of 1903.

Just try it and see how successful you will be. We are only too pleased to send any or all of the premiums to our boys and girls, and will see that each one is rewarded for the work.

Look up our list of premium offers elsewhere in this issue. Get to work and you will not be disappointed.

Brandon, Man., August 28th, 1902.

Dear Editor: I write this letter to try and get a hook. I am 11 years old. I milk 1 cow sometimes. I walk 2 miles to school. I am in the fourth reader. I did not pass at the July exams. I set the table mostly. I get up about seven o'clock and set the table and get breakfast, then get ready for school, and sometimes I am late. I do not go in the winter. I live about two miles out. I often go into the city. In the summer I have a little garden of my own. I do not keep it weeded out good and things in it do not get on very well. This is all I can tell now, from RUBY D. STEWART.

Elm Valley, Man., Oct. 1, 1902.

Dear Editor: I am a boy 12 years old. I live on a farm near Elm Valley. My father has a section of land. We have 220 acres of crop in this summer. We have 25 head of cattle, 10 horses, 7 hens, 4 ducks, 6 turkeys and 20 pigeons. I have a pony. I have 2 brothers and 2 sisters. My 2 brothers are twins. We do not have any hired men, only in harvest. I can load hay, plow, harrow, milk and do chores around the stable. We have 1800 bushels of wheat threshed and there is about 2,500 to thresh yet. We had about 7,000 bushels of grain last year. I go to Hillyview school and am in the fourth book.—I remain, yours truly, ROBERT RALPH AYERS.

Oct. 12th, 1902.

Dear Editor: I have seen so many letters in your paper I thought I would try my luck too. My father takes The Nor-West Farmer and he thinks it is an elegant paper. I go to school pretty nearly every day with an old pony and cart. He is very slow. He is about 16 years old. He has 3 white feet and white face. I have a saddle and have great fun riding him. I give him some oats three times a day and he is pretty fat. I have not been going to school. One week I was drawing water for the threshers. I had great fun firing the engine. We have threshed all our wheat, and we had about 2,000 bushels. We have not threshed our oats yet. I guess I have told enough now, so I wish I can get the hook.—I remain, yours truly, GEORGE A. AGNEY.

Edrands, Man., Oct. 1, 1902.

Dear Editor: My father has taken your valuable paper over six years. I am going to tell you what I do. I milk 6 cows at night and 4 in the morning before I go to school. I walk 3 miles to school every morning. I can bake bread, cakes and pies, wash dishes, sweep the floor, make beds and often turn the cream separator. We had a very nice flower garden this year, and we had a good vegetable garden too. I have a pony and quite often I hunt the cattle and ride the pony to town. We live 3 miles from Edrands. I have only 1 sister and she is only a year and 9 months old. I have 4 brothers, 2 older than me and 2 younger. I am 12 years old and am in the third book. The studies I am doing are grammar, geography, reading, history, music, drawing, spelling. I hope to get a hook, as I am fond of reading. Hoping to see this in The Nor-West Farmer, I remain, yours truly, GRACIE CURRIE.

Very neat penmanship.

Melita, Man., Oct. 9, 1902.

Dear Editor: I like to read The Nor-West Farmer. This is my first letter. We live 8 miles north of Melita. We have a half section, 4 horses, 2 colts, 4 head of cattle, 23 pigs, a lot of chickens, 16 turkeys, 12 young turkeys for Christmas roast, 4 geese. I go to school every day and am in the third reader. I am the only scholar now. My sister and I were the only ones going to school all summer. I like my teacher very much and she comes home with me sometimes. I have 2 miles to go. I will be 12 in January.

P.S.—Is Mr. Blakely sick? We have not seen him for a long time. I wish he would come out and take the picture of my old gander.

Pense, Sept. 25th.

Dear Editor: My father takes The Nor-West Farmer. I like reading the letters very much. I am a boy 12 years old. We have 4 horses and 20 head of cattle, and 10 pigs. I have a yearling heifer. I can plow, harrow, sow, mow, rake, run the binder and stack. My father and I do the stacking. The editor will have to excuse my writing, seeing that I have not much education. We live over 4 miles from school. We were

with us at harvest time. Now my uncle and father are off threshing. We are glad to have my uncle here. I hope I have not taken too much space in your valuable paper.—Yours truly, VICTOR LUESING.

Beresford, Oct. 10th, 1902.

Dear Editor: Seeing that you offer prizes to boy and girl farmers, I thought I would write one. We take The Nor-West Farmer and like it very much. I like to read the boys' and girls' letters. We have a half section of land. My father and brother worked it this summer, although we had a hired man for the harvest. I am 11 years old. We live a mile from school, and I go most of the time. I study arithmetic, writing, music, spelling, history, geography, composition, drawing, reading and in the summer time I study botany. There are not many going to school now, as it is threshing time. I have 1 brother and no sisters. My brother's name is Amrose, he is 14 years old. I can sweep, dust, wash dishes, peel potatoes and bake cakes. I am very fond of reading. We have 7 horses, 8 cattle and a lot of hens, pigs and chickens, and 24 turkeys. There are 21 young ones and 3 old ones, but I am afraid the wolves will get them, as they got some of our chickens. We have 2 dogs and 2 cats. One cat's name is Nigger and we just call the other Kitty. The dogs' names are Stubb and Rydo, they are both odd names.—I remain, yours truly, INA MUMBY.

Lenore, Sept. 28, 1902.

Dear Editor: After carefully reading the boy and girl farmers' letters, I have at last made an attempt to write one too. I am a farmers' daughter and enjoy farm life fine. We have a section of land. We are going to thresh to-morrow. I go to school and am in the fifth grade. I like my teacher splendid. In winter there are about 35 attending. I have a few nice house plants, which I prize very highly. I am very fond of working outside. I help to milk, feed calves and pigs. We have a cream separator, which I help to turn, and help to do the house work. We live 3 miles and a half from the new town, Lenore. I think it will be a very busy town. They have 2 stores, 2 elevators, finished, and there are other buildings nearly completed. It is so much nicer than hauling the wheat 10 miles to a market. I am learning to ride the bicycle and think it is great fun. I am afraid I am taking up too much space in your valuable paper, so will close now, wishing The Farmer the greatest success.—I remain, your sincere friend, GERTIE ANDERSON.

Innerkip, Ont., Sept. 28th, 1902.

Dear Editor: I am 11 years old. My father takes The Nor-West Farmer. I go to school. I am in the second book and can do arithmetic, reading, spelling, geography, write in a copy book and draw. And on the farm I can light the fire and wash the dishes, sweep the floor, scrub, clean the chairs, make the beds, wash the clothes, gather the eggs, pick the apples up, pick up potatoes and dust, knit and sew. I have 2 sisters and 5 brothers. I have friends in Manitoba. My brother is in Manitoba now.—Yours truly, JANE CHESNEY.

Portage la Prairie, Oct. 20, 1902.

Dear Editor: I have read the letters from the boys and girls in The Nor-West Farmer and thought I would try for a prize. I am 9 years old and live at Plain View stock farm. We have 640 acres of land, 100 acres of it is hay and we grow all kinds of grain on the rest. Last spring I drove 3 horses on a barrow. When I was not going to school during the summer holidays I drove the mower and cut over 100 tons of hay, while my brother Harvey raked it up and papa and the men stacked it up. When they were filling the barn with hay Harvey and I drove the teams to and from the meadow, which is over a mile, while the men put the loads on and off. In harvest we changed the horses on the binders for papa and the other man. We used 9 horses and 2 binders and kept the binders going steady all day. We have about 40 head of Shorthorn cattle, 22 head of Cotswold sheep and a whole lot of Berkshire pigs. We keep 16 head of horses, most of them are big horses for working on the farm. I milk 3 cows every night and morning, and can feed the cattle, sheep and horses, clean out stables and harness the pony. I help to get in the wood and wash dishes when we have no hired girl or the women are busy. I go to school most every day and am in the fourth book, and can do fractions. Sometimes I play tricks at school and get into trouble. I was taking music lessons when we had a teacher. I can play several pieces. I nearly forgot to tell you that I have some pure bred Toulouse geese of my own. I have not a very good house for them, when I make some more money out of them I intend to build a better house. I like reading The Nor-West Farmer and hope to see my letter among the boy farmers.—Yours respectfully, WALTER G. BROWN.

P.S.—Is Mr. Blakely sick? We have not seen him for a long time. I wish he would come out and take the picture of my old gander.

quarantined for smallpox. I would rather have been playing with my playmates at school. I wonder what they would say if I ever took smallpox. I would like one of Lord Strathcona's books. I am very fond of reading. I think it is very kind of him for helping boys so much. Wishing The Nor-West Farmer every success, I remain, yours truly, WILBERT A. FREW.

Dalesboro, Assa., July 25, 1902.

Dear Editor: I want to write you a letter. I am 9 years old and go a quarter of a mile to school. I have three brothers and no sister. We have 15 horses and 30 cattle. I have a garden of my own. I have a cow of my own, I call her Boana. She had a calf, but it died. I help to wash dishes, sweep, make beds. I hope you will send me one of Lord Strathcona's books. I would like to see my letter in print. Pa has taken The Nor-West Farmer for 18 years.—Yours truly, MAGGIE COFFEY.

Pleasant Valley, Sask., Sept. 21, 1902.

Dear Sir: I am going to write at letter to The Nor-West Farmer. I can make cakes and bake bread, wash dishes and scrub, and wash. I have 2 brothers and one sister. We have 7 horses, 25 pigs and 2 dogs. We have 1 little kitten and its name is Flossie. I am in the third reader. I am in grammar in school and spelling, geography, arithmetic. I am 11 years old. I can make beds. I had some sweet peas and garden poppies in my flower garden.—I remain, yours truly, MILDRED IRENE GRAINGER.

Elphinstone, Man., Sept. 26, 1902.

Dear Editor: I have been thinking of writing for a long time, but thought it was too late. I have seen letters in your paper all the time, so I am going to write now, and tell you what I can do. I am a girl 15 years old. In the house I can wash and iron clothes, bake bread, make butter, scrub floors, cook meat, puddings and cakes. Out of the house I can feed horses, cows, pigs, chickens and ducks. I milk cows, harness and unharness the heavy work horses, clean out stables, and this year I have helped father to put up one stack of grain. Every spring I help to pick noxious weeds out of the grain. I have 15 miles to go for our mail every week. Sometimes I ride horseback for it and sometimes I drive in the buggy. I used to go to school in Brandon, but up here there is no school within 10 to 18 miles. It is 2 years since we came up here. I think I will close now, as I have told you everything I can think of. I hope you will send me a hook, for I like reading very much.—Yours truly, JESSIE MIDDLETON.

Penmanship good—the rest speaks for itself.

Strathclair, Man., Sept. 16, 1902.

Dear Editor: I am 14 years old, the eldest of a family of 7—4 girls and 3 boys. I live on a farm in Northern Manitoba and I help my parents with the work on the farm. My mother and I have been milking 9 cows all summer. We have a cream separator and I do all the separating myself. My father has been busy cutting grain and my eldest brother and I help with the stocking. We always have a garden to raise vegetables for our own use. My brother and I attended to the garden this summer, and I think with very fair success. I am very fond of flowers, but have not yet succeeded very well with cultivating them. However, I had a very nice bed of sweet peas this year, and I suppose there is some consolation in that. I have not been able to attend school very regularly for some time, as I have had to help with the work on the farm. My sister and I are in the 8th grade and have a great many different studies—geography, history and botany are my favorites. I think the wild flowers of our province form an interesting study and I intend to make a collection of some of our most notable plants. I am very fond of reading both prose and poetry. Scott and Eliot are among my favorite authors. We subscribe to the Family Herald and two magazines, St. Nicholas and Little Folks, both American publications, besides your paper. I will close my letter wishing your paper every success.—Your sincere friend and well-wisher, GERTRUDE MAY WINSTONE.

Note.—The penmanship of this is very neat.

Glenlyon, Man., Sept. 24, 1902.

Dear Editor: I am going to write you a little letter, hoping that I may get a hook. I have read a great many of the letters written by the little girls and boys. I enjoy reading them very much. My brother and I go to school. I am reading in the third book. I study reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, drawing and writing. I like our teacher very much, she seems to take so much pains with us. Her name is Miss Elizabeth Robertson. We have a good garden this year—peas, cauliflower, onions, cabbage, beans, tomatoes, corn, carrots, parsnips, beets and potatoes. Papa has a nice field of turnips and horse carrots. We have a nice flower garden this year, some beautiful pansies and a nice variety of other flowers. We have about eighty bushes of wild gooseberries, which were loaded with fruit. We have an abundance of rhubarb, one of the hills weighed 60 pounds. There was one stalk six inches around and 30 inches long. We have three working horses, a pony and a colt, and 14 head of cattle. Papa has all his barley and wheat cut and hopes to finish his oats this week. My papa's wheat is very nice this year. My brother helps papa and I help mother in the house. I am nearly 10 years old. I hope you will find this letter suitable for your paper. Wishing you every success.—Yours truly, VERNON BASSETT.

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No money is wanted—not from you nor from him. I ask only a postal card, and I ask it as an act of humanity.

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Simply state Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia, which book you want, and add Book No. 3 on the Heart. Book No. 4 for Women. Book No. 5 for Men (sealed). Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

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We take this means of thanking our readers for the interest already shown in the Angle Lamp, as evidenced by the numerous letters and orders received.

Watch our next for a letter from W. G. Walford, Rapid City, Man.

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James Elliott, Wawanesa, Man., Nov. 11, 1902:—"Please find renewal for another year. I like The Nor-West Farmer very much."

When writing to advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

McDonald Hills, 17th Sept., 1902.  
Dear Editor: I am writing to thank you for the nice book you sent me, which I received on the 6th. When I wrote my letter I would have liked very much to win a prize, but I did not think I would win one the first time. I will practice well and try and win another sometime. Once more thanking you for your kindness, also to Brown Eyes, for kind reference.—Yours very respectfully, MARIE DESGAGNIE.

Souris, Oct. 20, 1902.

Dear Editor: I am a farmer's daughter. I live on a farm 3½ miles from town. I go to school and study arithmetic, spelling, composition and reading. We have four pets, two dogs and two cats. We have two cows, 20 pigs, seven horses. I am nine years old. I am in grade three. My teacher's name is Miss Moore; she is very nice. We have a very nice school here, it is at the east end of the town. There is a large school ground outside of the school. There are a lot of trees around the edge of the yard and gardens in the summer time. In the school there are five rooms and a large basement for the girls, besides two furnace rooms. I guess I will have to close. We have an incubator and quite a lot of chickens.—Yours truly, BEATRICE SIARMAN.

Dalesboro, Assa., Sept. 21, 1902.

Dear Editor: As so many little boys and girls are writing to your valuable paper, I thought I would try for the book that Lord Strathcona is giving for letters from the boys in the country about their work. My father has been a subscriber for 18 years, and says he will take it for another 18 years. I can harrow, rake, make stacks of grain and hay, stack, pitch sheaves and hay, plow, hunt ducks and chickens and rabbits, and other numerous things. I can milk and drink the milk. I bring the cows from the pasture in the evening and put them down in the morning. I go to school and learn all 4th class studies. I like my teacher very much. Her name is Miss M. Gorman, she came from Bells Corners, near Ottawa, Ont. In winter I help to do all the chores I can. I do not like to go out shooting on cold days. I am 13 years old last February. We have 15 horses, 30 cows, 30 pigs, etc., etc. We live on a section of land, but we have a section altogether. We have 70 acres of wheat, 30 acres of oats, 13 acres of barley, 1½ acres flax, 1 acre potatoes, 1 acre of plants such as currants, raspberries and vegetables. We have planted an artificial windbreak of willows and maples. They are three years old, with an average height of 5 ft. or more. I have 3 cows, 1 steer, 2 mares and 2 colts, 1 pig, some hens and some pigeons, a gun and some vegetables which I intend showing at the fair. I intend showing carrots, beets, onions, parsnips, turnips, mangels, peas, wheat, flax and drawing. I am going to try for best pen writing, pen and ink drawing, pencil drawing. I also intend showing cattle, horses, hens and other things. Well, I guess I will have to close now. I hope that this will not take up too much room in your valuable Nor-West Farmer.—Your new friend, JOS-EPH COFFEY.

P.S.—I am trying to secure subscribers for your paper.

Ranchvale P.O., Man., Oct. 29, 1902.

Dear Editor: I have been reading the letters from the boy and girl farmers for quite a long while and like them very much. My father takes your paper and we all like it very well. We have been here just a year, from Vancouver, B.C. We live on a farm of 160 acres. We have 1 cow, 4 pigs, 70 chickens, 4 ducks, and a pair of pigeons. I have three brothers, five sisters and a father and mother. I am 12 years of age and helped to take out the potatoes and all the other vegetables and my little brother 9 years old helped me to bank the house. I can milk and do all other little chores around. I hope to get a book. Wishing you every success. Yours truly, WILLIE CRAIG.

Glendinning, Man., Nov. 1st, 1902.

Dear Editor: I saw in The Nor-West Farmer that other boys and girls were writing for prizes of books which Lord Strathcona is giving. I live on a farm in Glendinning Valley. Our farm is called Interlaken (meaning between the lakes). At one end of the valley is Pelican Lake and at the other end Lorne and Louise Lakes. The little Pembina River flows through here into Lorne Lake. I go to school with my two brothers; we have a mile to walk. Our teacher's name is Mr. Loader; we like him very well. My eldest brother went to South Africa with Baden-Powell's constabulary. We expect him home soon. He has been out there nearly two years. I have four brothers and two sisters at home. We got a new house up last year, we got it painted this summer. It is painted cream color, with red trimmings. We have a bay window and a lot of nice house plants. One begonia is about four feet high. We had a good crop this year; we had four thousand bushels of grain. The threshers were here for ten days. I guess I will close now, as I have written quite a long letter.—I remain, yours truly, JESSIE L. MOIR, age 10.

Jessie's penmanship is very neat.

Calgary, Alta., N.W.T., Nov. 1, 1902.

Dear Editor: On seeing so many letters in your paper, I thought I would try to write one too. I will tell you about our home. We live in town. I and two of my brothers go to school, my sister goes too. I am in the third book, I am 10 years old. My sister is in the second book, she is 7 years old. One of my brothers is in the second book, he is

9 years old. My other brother is in the first book, he is six years old. My other brother is 5 years old. We have 4 cows, 3 calves, 4 horses and 35 hens. This is my first letter to The Nor-West Farmer. We have a ranch at Okotoks, my father is going there on Monday. This is all I can think of this time, hoping to see this letter in your paper and to get a book.—I remain your sincere friend, ALBERT MURPHY.

Russell, Man., Oct. 28, 1902.

Dear Editor: My father takes your paper, The Nor-West Farmer, and I saw so many letters I thought I would write one too. In the spring I plow, harrow, disc and cultivate. In haying time I drive a mower and do some of the stacking. In the harvest I drive a binder and help to do some of the stacking, and help with the threshing. In the winter I help to draw feed for cattle and horses and help to draw lumber from the camp. I do not go to school. I am just 12 years old. Well, I must close, wishing you every success.—Your friend, JOHN DUNN.

John seems a better farmer than writer and should use his pen more frequently.

Russell, Man., Oct. 28th, 1902.

Dear Editor: On seeing so many letters in Nor-West Farmer, I thought that I would write one too. We milk 20 cows in the summer and we feed 20 calves. I help to feed the calves and pigs. Sometimes I work a team in the spring, and we put in 500 acres of crop, and we work 16 horses in the spring. I go to school every day and our teacher's name is Miss McCauley, and we like her very well. Well, I must close, wishing you every success.—I remain, yours truly, HENRY WATSON DUNN, age 10 years.

Melita, Man., Nov. 2, 1902.

Dear Editor: I live on a farm about three miles and a half north of Melita. We have been here only a short time. We have 7 nice horses. We had a colt, but it died on Thanksgiving Day. We have also 13 pigs, 2 cows and 25 hens and 75 chickens. I am the second oldest in the family. I have one sister older and one sister and two brothers younger. I have a pony and a kitten and my sister and I had a pig, but we lost it. We go to school every day. I am 11 years old and am in the fifth reader. The scholars at our school do not have garden plots of their own, but I wish they had. I can wash clothes and dishes, sweep the floors and scrub, peel potatoes and many other things. I hope I shall receive a prize. I like reading very much and have read a lot of books. I wish your paper every success.—Your friend, LAVINIA F. GAUDIN.

Whitewood, Assa., Nov. 3, 1902.

Dear Editor: This is the first letter I have written to you. I am 8 years of age. We live on a farm two miles west of Whitewood. I go to school every day. I am in the second part book. We have 35 head of cattle and five horses. We have an organ and I take music lessons. When I am home from school I sweep, wash dishes, dust, help milk. I can make one kind of cake, also ride a quiet horse. My father has taken The Nor-West Farmer for about five years, and I enjoy reading what the little girls and boys write. I have three brothers and two sisters. —Yours truly, EDNA McARTHUR.

Keyes, Man., Oct. 30, 1902.

Dear Editor: Having seen in your paper letters that other boys and girls have sent, I thought I would write one too. My father has been taking The Nor-West Farmer for a number of years and would not like to do without it. I go to school and am in grade six. I am 11 years old on the 1st of June. We are going to have a concert and Christmas tree at our school on the 18th of December. Won't you come? I have four sisters and three brothers. I can milk cows, scrub floors, wash dishes and churn.—Yours truly, GERTIE BURNSIDE.

Leduc, Alta., Oct. 30th, 1902.

Dear Editor: I saw a lot of letters from other boys and girls while I was reading in my father's Nor-West Farmer, and I decided to write too. I have seen Lord Strathcona, who has been kind enough to give away so many nice books. I am 12 years old and I go to school nearly every day. I walk about two miles. I am in the fourth class and take up geography, history, grammar, literature, composition, spelling, writing and drawing. I spend most of my time in doing crochet work. I like both to crochet and knit. I knit my mittens and stockings. I like to ride horseback, although I have not got a pony of my own. I had quite a nice flower garden this summer. I had pansies, sweet peas, honeysuckles and some others. I have three sisters. One of them is married. We have 2 horses, 2 colts, 10 cows, 3 pigs and about 100 hens. My father has 160 acres of land, but only about 60 acres are under cultivation. I have read a few books, some of which are "The Lamp-lighter," "The Two Orphans," "Robert Hardy's Seven Days," "Jessie's Visit to the Sunny Bank," and "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Well, I will close, wishing The Nor-West Farmer success.—MARY A. FERGUSON, Netherleigh Farm.

Elm Valley, Man., Oct. 26th, 1902.

Dear Editor: On seeing so many girls' letters in The Nor-West Farmer, I thought I would write too. We live on a farm 13 miles from the nearest town. I am 14 years old and can do almost all the housework. I take music lessons and can only play a little bit. I milk three cows every night and

morning. In the busy time I milk five. We have 7 horses, 6 cows and 9 calves. I feed the calves, ducks and chickens. My father has taken The Nor-West Farmer for 6 or 7 years. Hoping to see my letter in your paper and to get a book, I remain yours sincerely, FLORENCE RAYNER.

Lyleton, Oct. 24th, 1902.

Dear Editor: I am pleased to have the pleasure of writing to you. I live on a farm with my father 12 miles from any village. My father had always to take his wheat there. The name of this place is Pierson. I am driving five horses every day I am plowing. I went to school till this fall. I was in the fifth book. There were three others in my class. It is a mile to our school. I have four brothers and four sisters. I am 13 years old and my father has taken The Nor-West Farmer as long as I can remember. I like to read the letters in your paper. I hope to get a book—Our Playmates.—BAIRD MURRAY.

Rapid City, Nov. 2nd, 1902.

Dear Editor—I am 11 years old and this is my first letter to The Nor-West Farmer. I live with my father and mother. I have a brother and sister. I have been out here a year and I like this country very well. I help to do some of the work when I am not at school. I can milk, churn, feed calves, harness a single horse and drive it, ride on horseback, scrub, wash dishes, sweep, help wash, dust and make beds. I can bake some and do other things. I go to school, I am in the third book. We study reading, writing, spelling, geography, grammar, history and arithmetic. We have 4 horses, 6 head of cattle, 1 pig and 20 hens. I like to read very much; I hope that I may see this letter printed, and get a prize. Well, I will close, wishing The Nor-West Farmer much success, I remain, yours truly, SMITH & BURTON, Brandon, Man.

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### The Passing of Andy.



**I**T'S a crazy idee, a crazy idee, Maria's goin' to the Klondike without any man 'long," said Hunter; "a body'd be most restrainin' her by process of law. Now if I was goin'" he looked tentatively, with an oracular finger up toward his wife.

"Law," retorted Mrs. Hunter, "I don't know of any law to keep women from throwin' away their means any more'n men, buying gold mines and such. If folly was against the law they'd be more than one smart Aleck behind the bars."

These remarks were so tartly personal that Mr. Hunter relighted his pipe and discreetly abandoned this sore subject, for he too had been an argonaut of that credulous fireside type which makes fat the pockets of promoters, and the disaster which had engulfed his argosy had not destroyed for him the glamour of such enterprises.

But Mrs. Hunter never mended bags, a hated task in which she was now engrossed, without reflecting bitterly how different their fortunes might have been if they had not thrown good money after bad, by trying to overtake the rapid fall of their "sheers."

"Your sister Maria," she said amiably after a while, "has got a pretty good head. If any woman can make a success of going to the Klondike she can, and Sarah Drew is as good a person as she could get to go with her."

"She wants I should drive her to the train to-morrow. They won't take much luggage, cal'latin' to buy when they get to Vancouver," said William, eagerly accepting this tacit truce. "But just to think of anybody 'ats got as little as Maria takin' a thousand dollars that fell to her out of the clouds as you might say, and starting off to the Klondike with it. I'm glad I've got mine safe in the bank to invest in something solid," he added with an air of lofty perspicacity; "same time they ain't much in mo'gates sence they got to taxin' 'em so."

It is probable that her husband's simple wiles were perfectly transparent to his judicious and capable wife, as they certainly were to his sister Maria, to whom he said wistfully, as he helped her into the train next day: "If you come across anything extra payin' you might let me know, Maria; Mis' Hunter wouldn't be set against it if she could actually see a nugget."

Maria patted the shoulder of this big, gray-headed dreamer with a motherly tenderness. "I'll look out for you, William," she replied; "but now I'd like to know why Sarah Drew don't come."

Just then a woman came hurrying through the station and rushed to the car window. "I don't know how to tell you, Maria," said she, "but I ain't goin' after all. Asa Price has been at me to marry him ever since I agreed to go, and last night—"

The train began to move and Maria waved a scornful hand, "Marry him, then!" she cried.

"But you ain't goin' alone?" gasped Sarah Drew.

The loud clanging of the bell drowned Maria's reply, and Sarah was left alone upon the platform to face a humdrum future with Asa Price instead of the icy El Dorado of her dreams.

Maria Hunter found it a difficult matter to realize her friend's defection during the hours that the slow local train went trundling and jerking along. It filled her at first more with anger than regret. "Asa Price! Asa Price!" she said occasionally, with a curling lip. But the necessity of readjusting her own

plans forced itself upon her. She felt that she could not do this on the cars. Those careful plans which she and Sarah had spent six months in perfecting she could not hope to change to suit her present needs amid such distracting surroundings.

"I declare," she said to herself, "when I get to Brandon I've a mind to stop a day or two and go down there in Southern Manitoba and look up Eunice Pray's daughter Ruth, and see how she's situated since her mother died. She hasn't any relations that I know of, except Myron Giles, that is her step-uncle. She'd be glad to see me, maybe. I had most a mind to do it when I knew Sarah would be along, and now I can as well as not. I've got to get somewhere where I can sit down and think."

Having definitely postponed consideration of her own affairs till a more opportune moment, she set herself to enjoy her journey, being a person accustomed to find zest in the very small things of life.

Presently a substantial, well-dressed man sitting in front of her was accosted by an acquaintance who had just entered the car.

"Hello, Haynes," said the new-comer, shaking hands with his friend, and seating himself beside him. "How's the Portland Cement Works coming on? Still coining dollars, I suppose. I ought to have gone into that when you gave me the tip. Any stock for sale now?"

"Not in that one, but we are putting up another," replied the man addressed.



"How's the Portland Cement Works coming on?"

"and we might let you have a little. As a matter of fact, though, we can lay our hands on all the capital we want just as soon as we are ready to go ahead."

"Good profit, I suppose?" the other persisted.

"Way ahead of what I told you it would be," said Mr. Haynes. "I've been out looking up marl beds around through Manitoba. We are putting up this new factory near Winnipeg, and we can handle more marl than we've got hold of yet. If you hear of any good beds just let me know. Anything not too far from the railroad, or worth running a track to, we can use."

He entered into a further description of marl, the places where it might be looked for, and other related matters, to all of which Maria listened with keen interest. She had always felt within herself a capacity for handling larger responsibilities than had ever invaded her small lot, regarding men with envy because they could concern themselves with important matters.

Before his friend left the train, Mr. Haynes reminded him again that news of any available marl deposit would be of value to him, and even offered him a bonus for such information.

"Just drop a line to my office, No. 648 Merchants' Bank building, Winnipeg," said he. "Of course, I can trust you to make your inquiries with discretion. About half these farmers don't know marl when they see it, and the other half don't know that it's good for anything."

"I'm going to remember that man's address," said Maria Hunter to herself.

Two days later, when her friends supposed her to be well on the way to Vancouver, she was standing on the porch of Myron Giles' farm house in Southern Manitoba, looking across a pleasant

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country where leaving willows began to show a tender blur of green along the river bottoms.

There was a hint of spring in the moist air, and Mrs. Giles informed her that the men were clearing up and getting ready for an early seed time. Mrs. Giles was a portly woman with a gift of speech.

"Ruth Pray," said she, "has made her home with us since Eunice died. She teaches the district school. She will be pleased to death to see you. She's talked of you so much since you wrote her that letter, inviting her to visit you. She has always said she should make out to do it some time. She's queer about some things, kind of soft-hearted and notional; but she's a nice girl and good-lookin' too, though she's always been rather spindlin'."

"It will be a couple of hours before she gets home and you better lay aside your things and spend a few days with us. Mr. Giles will take you to town any time you feel that you must go."

Maria complied with this request since it was evident that Mrs. Giles welcomed this pleasant break in her long, dull winter.

They visited amiably in the drowsy heat of the tidy, comfortable room, with its plenitude of gay cushions, its dish of red apples upon the table, and a coy disclosure, through a door which Mrs. Giles ostentatiously opened, of reserved splendors of Brussels carpet and lace curtains.

Evidently Myron Giles was a progressive and prosperous farmer, and the lot of his step-sister's child might have been



"I thought Miss Hunter was going to the Klondike," said the bewildered Myron Giles.

forecast as a happy one; but it was not happiness which looked at Maria Hunter out of Ruth's dark eyes when she came home.

Her pleasure in Maria's company was almost painful. "I must go and tend to old Andy," she said, as they rose from the supper table; "will you come with me, Miss Hunter?"

"Old Andy's dying or dead," said her uncle bluntly; "you won't need to fuss with him any more."

Because Ruth was like her mother, and Eunice Pray had been Maria Hunter's dearest friend from childhood, Maria understood exactly what the girl was suffering while she stood for a moment looking at her uncle, but without uttering a word.

"I didn't kill him," said Mr. Giles, with an uncomfortable laugh. "I heard him thrashing around, and I stepped in to see what ailed him. I've sold the carcass," he went on, addressing the hired man. "I've promised to let 'em have him at the glue factory. We'll ship him to-morrow. Might as well get what we can out of him. He's been a good horse in his day." He spoke as if that fact gave old Andy a particular right to the untender mercies of the glue factory.

Ruth Pray turned from the table and went outdoors, whither Maria immediately followed her. She had a worn old shawl about her narrow shoulders. She walked swiftly along the road, and Maria stepped silently beside her. Pres-

ently they came to a small, unpainted house set in a thicket of lilac bushes, which were already budding. Ruth ran up the path to this house and threw open the door.

In what had been the parlor of the little home, a room still decorated with a gay striped paper, upon a deep bed of clean straw, lay an old white horse. His had been a gallant presence in the heyday of his long and honorable career, but he was very old now, and a glance showed that he was dead. Some kind hand had carefully blanketed him with a thick bed-quilt, which deceptively covered his gaunt sides.

Ruth sat down upon the floor and took his head into her lap. "Oh, poor old Andy," she cried, "to die here all alone, and you thought nobody cared. Oh, poor old friend."

The girl's forlorn crying in the chill, darkening room was more than Maria Hunter could bear. She slipped softly out, and met the hired man lurking in the shadows of the trees.

"She's takin' on some, ain't she?" he asked, with shame-faced sympathy.

Maria nodded.

"She and her ma used to live here," said the hired man. "She owns this house and about fifteen acres of good land and fifty acres swamp and pond that Giles unloaded on her ma. That old horse," he went on, "is one her pa had, and if you knew Tom Pray you knew a man that was a judge of horses. They couldn't anything in this country pass Andy, and say, he knew a lot. He was so fond of Ruth that when I'd be cultivatin', or any such light jobs with him since he got old, and she came anywhere in sight, he'd start right for her and take me and the cultivator with him, and I couldn't stop him, either. I'd have to yell to Ruth to stand at the end of the row. Since he got too old to do anything, Giles has grudged him his keep. Bound to sell him or kill him. He don't believe in humoring horses, always drives his'n right up on the bit. So Ruth fetched Andy up here and bought him soft feed and took care of him herself. I tell you he's had good care. All this winter, storm or shine, she's been as faithful to him as could be. I guess she feels, now he's dead, as if she was about the last of the family."

"And to-morrow," said Maria Hunter truculently, "he goes to the glue factory."

"Not any," retorted the hired man briskly. "I saw Billy Ford after Giles did, and I says to him, 'Billy, that horse belongs to Ruth, they ain't a hair of him Giles', and you better forget to come. Anyway, says I, 'if you do come you won't find any horse, 'cause he won't be there.'"

"Good for you," cried Maria Hunter, with sudden enthusiasm; "but won't Mr. Giles be angry and discharge you?"

The hired man laughed. "Discharge me?" He spoke as one holding a position of an unassailable security. "I guess not. Help's skuree."

"How are you going to manage?" asked Maria.

"I'm going to get Ruth to show me just where she wants him buried here on her own land, and then you and her can go back to Giles', and I'll bury him."

"You are a good man," said Maria Hunter, "and I'll pay you whatever your time is worth."

"No, you won't," retorted the hired man, "I ain't no chump."

Maria, greatly relieved, opened the door and called Ruth, who, having heard what the hired man proposed to do, led the way around the house and across a field, skirting the marshy edge of a pond to reach a pretty little clump of trees, which she had chosen for old Andy's burial-place.

Maria, not knowing the path very well, floundered about a good deal. "This is the stickiest mud," said she, lifting her heavy feet with an effort.

"It's this here marl," said the hired man. "It's all through this marsh and the bottom of the pond. Some use it for fertilizer I've heard. They's about fifty acres more or less around here." He looked disparagingly across the

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Our great special. Every pair we sell we guarantee. They are made specially for ourselves and cannot be equalled at \$4.50 per pair. Extra large double bed size, per pair....	<b>3.90</b>
25 pairs of a superfine English Wool Blanket, our regular \$5.00 line ; special, per pair.....	<b>4.50</b>

BRANDON'S FASHIONABLE AND RELIABLE DRY GOODS, FUR AND CLOTHING HOUSE.

lonely prospect, but Maria Hunter had much ado to suppress an exultant shout.

She and Ruth talked long after they were in bed that night.

Ruth said: "It is only about money that Uncle Myron is so queer. He's kind about everything else."

"Ruth," said Maria, "you keep as still as a mouse. I'm going to see that Portland Cement man to-morrow." And so she did, with a result highly creditable to her business sagacity. Not only did she sell him Ruth's marl bed at a good, fair price, but she secured some shares in the Portland Works herself, and some for William Hunter, which have proved so profitable as to constitute that worthy man an authority upon investments ever since.

"I thought Miss Hunter was going to the Klondike," said the bewildered Myron Giles, when these negotiations were entirely concluded.

"I don't need to," answered Maria Hunter, triumphantly. "I've found Ruth, and she's better than any gold mine. I'm going to take her home with me and keep her forever, and I've invested my money pretty well as it is," a fact of which Myron Giles had already taken jealous cognizance. He never referred in any way to the mysterious disappearance of old Andy, whose humble death had been the indirect means of so greatly furthering the fortunes of his young mistress.

This silence, in conjunction with the extreme nonchalance of the hired man's demeanor, assured Maria that that spirit-ed individual had not vainly boasted his command of the situation.

#### Encouragement and Achievement.

"Give him a cheer," they cried, and the brave fireman who faltered as he drew near to the top of the high ladder pushed forward and saved a life. The clapping of hands or the ringing hurrah, the approving smile or the word of praise, has stirred and moved many a one both of the young and old to do what was a surprise to themselves as well as to others. The boy has often done what was supposed to be an impossibility for him, just because some one "dared" him to do it. The girl has more than once nerved herself to meet a difficult situation because some one has stirred her confidence in herself.

Gomez was only a slave. His owner was a master painter. Murillo did not teach his slave. Not one encouraging word did he give his sable servant. But the daily meeting of slave and master in the presence of the artist utensils and materials awakened and encouraged the artist genius in the boy. He became what he could not have dreamed of becoming without the encouragement of Murillo's work.

Moses with all his learning might have remained only a shepherd of sheep if he had not heard the voice that came from the burning bush. In that message was given the mission in which his highest powers were to find use and development. Who knows what a miserable picture the hiding Gideon might have presented to his people and to their foes if he had not heard the voice crying, "Hail, thou mighty man of valour?" But that word of encouragement led to splendid achievements. Because they listened to the inspiring voices, they found their best selves and did their best work. They heard the "cheer" and pushed forward in the work that made them both strong and helpful.

These were not new powers that were exerted. Possessions that were unrecognized were called into expression by these voices of encouragement. The use one makes of what he has within him depends very largely on what the occasion or the people demand of him. There is an almost unmeasured amount of power concealed in the human. It only needs the right voice to call it out. No one grows larger in any sort of work without the encouragement from an outside self.

It becomes a matter of very great and grave importance to what sort of com-

pany we give ourselves. It matters greatly whether we try to keep ourselves close to those who will be sure to inspire us to do our best and to be our best, or whether we cultivate the surroundings that are no higher than ourselves. We need to take the hand of some strong and pure character who is accustomed to go up into the mountains and from these heights look out on what can be done that is both good and great.

Peter and John and Paul could never have spoken the words they uttered nor done the deeds they did nor become the men they were without the inspiration of Jesus. The world "took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus." Men knew that some one had given them a "cheer," and thus inspired them to these better and greater characters. Be sure and put the life in touch with better souls. Be sure and keep the heart stirred with the love and thoughts of Jesus. None can be great without Him, none find their best selves without Him. Remember that by loving that which is now beyond us we become like it.

#### Stored Provisions.

A prosperous farmer in Pennsylvania, with a very vague notion of the sufferings of slum children, took a forlorn little sister and brother to his home last summer. He received some startling revelations about housekeeping in the slums of great cities, as told by the New York Tribune:

When the children sat down to dinner, the farmer opened his eyes wide. They had not been at the table a minute before half of each of their portions had vanished into thin air, or somewhere else. The rest, with abundant re-helpings, went more slowly.

When the large apple pie for dessert was put on the table, the farmer's wife dealt out an enormous slice to each of her little guests. At this moment Lum, the shepherd dog, was creating a diversion by pursuing the household cat through the kitchen amid a clatter of pots and pans.

"Come back, you bad dog!" she cried; and as he reluctantly forsook the chase, she cast a glance at her guests.

"For mercy's sake!" she exclaimed. One-half of each portion of pie had disappeared as if by magic. The limit of her credulity had been reached.

"John," she said to her husband, "there's something wrong about this. I can't understand where that pie has gone so quick, and I'm going to find out."

"Fresh-air appetites, I guess," answered the husband.

"No, there isn't a child living could eat so fast as that, to say nothing of those two little mites;" and she turned to the little girl.

"Now, Mary," she said kindly, "I want you to tell me where the rest of your pie is."

"Please, ma'am," faltered the little girl, "I got it in my lap."

"In your lap! What on earth did you put it there for?"

"I—I wanted ter save it," came the hesitating reply; and the little eyes began to fill. "Jimmy an' me, we always does that at home. We're sure of tomorrow's breakfast now."

"You bet they are," laughed the farmer, as he pulled up the table-cloth and disclosed two hearty untouched dinners resting on two little laps.

#### Careless Promises.

"Now do come and see me real soon," "Yes, indeed, I will; I've been meaning to for a long time." And the speakers separate without an idea of giving or accepting a *bona fide* invitation. How much of this we see and do, until the fine edge of our conscience is blunted, and the false, hollow words slip glibly out without a qualm. Along this line Doctor Woods makes some pertinent remarks in the Epworth Herald.

A real promise is essentially a sacred

Not what is said of it, but what it does, has made the fame of the

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**Out of Touch.**

Only a smile, yes, only a smile,  
That a woman o'erburdened with grief  
Expected from you: "Twould have given her  
relief."

For her heart ached sore the while;  
But weary and cheerless she went away,  
Because, as it happened, that very day  
You were "out of touch" with your Lord.

Only a word, yes, only a word,  
That the Spirit's small voice whispered  
"speak,"  
But the worker passed onward unhressed and  
weak.

Whom you were meant to have stirred  
To courage, devotion and love anew,  
Because when the message came to you,  
"You were "out of touch" with your Lord.

Only a note, yes, only a note,  
To a friend in a distant land;  
The Spirit said "write," but then you had  
planned

Some different work, and you thought  
It mattered little. You did not know  
"Twould have saved a soul from sin and  
wae—

You were "out of touch" with your Lord.

Only a song, yes, only a song,  
That the Spirit said "Sing to-night.  
Thy voice is thy Master's by purchased  
right!"

But you thought, "Mid this motley  
strong,  
I care not to sing of the City of Gold"—  
And the heart that your words might have  
reached grew cold,  
"You were "out of touch" with your Lord.

Only a day, yes, only a day,  
But oh! can you guess, my friend,  
Where the influence reaches, and where it  
will end.

Of the hours that you flattered away?  
The Master's command is, "Abide in Me,"  
And fruitless and vain will your service be  
"If "out of touch" with your Lord.

—Jean H. Watson.

**Lost by Twenty Minutes.**

A young man, the son of an old friend of Mr. Vanderbilt's, once solicited his influence in aiding him to secure a certain very desirable clerkship in a railroad office. Mr. Vanderbilt, who liked the young man and heeded in his ability, agreed to help him.

"Be here to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock," he said, "and I will go with you to see the president of the road and say a good word for you."

The next morning at twenty minutes after ten the young man appeared in the anteroom of Mr. Vanderbilt's office. He was informed that Mr. Vanderbilt had left fifteen minutes before to attend a meeting. A few days later he called on Mr. Vanderbilt, and said, with a shade of annoyance in his tone:

"Why, Mr. Vanderbilt, I was here just after ten." "But the appointment was at ten," replied Mr. Vanderbilt.

"It was only a matter of fifteen or twenty minutes," said the young man.

"Well," answered Mr. Vanderbilt, "the twenty minutes in your case have lost you your position, for the appointment was made the very day on which you were to have met me." —The Boy's Lantern.

**What She Did.**

The Chicago Tribune gives the following illustration of "where women's time goes."

"Please state to the court exactly what you did between 8 and 9 o'clock on Monday morning," said a lawyer to a delicate looking woman on the witness stand.

"Well," she said, after a moment's reflection, "I washed my two children and got them ready for school, and sewed a button on Johnnie's coat and mended a rent in Nellie's dress. Then I tidied up my sitting room and made two beds and watered my house-plants and glanced over the morning paper. Then I dusted my parlor and set things to rights in it, and washed some lamp chimneys, and combed my baby's hair and sewed a button on one of her little shoes. and then I swept out my front entry, and brushed and put away the children's Sunday clothes, and wrote a note to Johnny's teacher asking her to excuse him for not being there on Friday. Then I fed my canary bird and swept off the back porch, and then I sat down and rested a few moments before the clock struck nine. That's all."

"All, all!" said the dazed lawyer. "Excuse me, judge; I must get my breath before I call the next witness."

**Washing Wool'n Blankets.**

After trying any number of different ways of washing woolens, in an effort to find one that would cleanse without shrinking them, the one here recommended has been used for two members of our family wear all wool underwear the entire year. It has certainly been given a thorough trial.

By adhering to the simple rules here given, any grade of woolens can be cleansed without shrinking, but the rules are positively inviolable.

Provide a generous allowance of hot soft water, white castile, ivory or other pure soap, and borax.

Have the washing and rinsing waters of about the same degree of heat.

Make a good suds for the first water, but

on no consideration rub soap on the soiled article itself. Have the water as hot as the hands can bear comfortably, and allow one level teaspoonful of borax for every gallon of water; immerse the clothes and allow them to stand ten or fifteen minutes before washing; then work them up and down, squeeze, and if necessary rub with the hands, but never on a washboard.

The water must be squeezed, not twisted out, consequently a wringer is better than the hands.

Rinse through two waters, using a little less borax and no soap, but allowing the clothes to lie ten minutes in each, working them up and down and squeezing.

After wringing, pull into shape and dry as quickly as possible, pulling out at least twice during the process of drying. Woolens must never be hung in a hot sun, nor out of doors in freezing weather. In winter, we dry

ours on clothes-hars, standing the latter over a furnace register or near the kitchen range.

To my thinking, woolens have a fresher, sweeter odor without ironing. Smooth with the hands and fold neatly.

Never put woolen blankets in the general wash. Choose a dull, windy day if possible, and wash as above. The colored borders of blankets will sometimes fade, in spite of every precaution, but there is no excuse but ignorance or carelessness for their shrinking. Two persons are needed properly to pull a blanket into shape. Be careful not to stretch it when hanging over the line, and to pull it into shape occasionally during the process of drying.—Katherine B. Johnson, in Country Gentleman.

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14

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To the man who wants to regain his youth, who wants to feel like he did when he was budding into vitality, I offer a book which will show him the road to happiness—a book which is brimful of the things he likes to read, which will give him courage and enlighten him as to the causes and cure of his troubles. It will point out the pitfalls, and guide him safely to a future of strength and vitality. It is beautifully illustrated. It tells what other men have suffered and how they have cured themselves. It is free. I will send it, closely sealed, without marks, if you will send this ad. If you are not the man you ought to be send for it to-day.

## DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

Builds up broken-down men, restores youth and vitality and makes men look and feel strong. It will cure every case of Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Weak Stomach, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Lame Back, Sciatica, Varicocele, Loss of Power and every evidence of weakness in men and women. It will not fail; it cannot fail, as it infuses in the weakened parts the force of life and strength.

I am not giving Belts away. I am offering to cure first and be paid after you are cured. I have an Electric Belt which DOES CURE. I know there is no better way to prove my confidence in the wonderful curative power of my Belt than to cure you before you pay for it. This offer is open to anyone who will secure me. All I ask is that you give me evidence of your honesty and good faith by offering reasonable security. I will then take your case on the conditions of

## NO CURE, NO PAY.

Put it on when you retire; you get up in the morning refreshed and vigorous, with courage in your heart and a clear head, full of ambition for your daily work.

### SEE WHAT IT DOES.

Dr. McLaughlin.

Dear Sir—Over one year ago I purchased one of your Belts for Sciatica and Dyspepsia. I was in such a condition that I could not take even a drink of water without turning my stomach. Inside of one month after putting on the Belt I got relief. As I said, this is one year ago, and I have waited until now to find if the cure is permanent, and I find it is. I have no symptoms of Sciatica and my stomach never troubles me. I can conscientiously recommend the Belt to anyone who is suffering from a similar ailment. I had spent a great deal of money in doctoring and patent medicines, getting no relief. I would not part with the Belt for \$100 if I could not get a similar one. It also cured my wife of Neuralgia of the heart. Before this I have often woken up at night and found her unconscious. I am happy to say that your Belt completely cured her. You are at liberty to refer any one to me, and wishing you every success, I am, Yours, Geo. T. Burgoine, Victoria Harbor, Ont.

Dr. McLaughlin.

Dear Sir—The Belt that I bought from you has completely cured me. I have had it just two months now and it has made a new man of me. I had the fever last winter and it left me with a lame back. I could not bend down to pick anything up. I am thankful to be able to tell you what good it has done for me. Everybody I meet tells me I am getting fat, and I have spoken to a good many people about your Belt. The doctor told me I would not be able to do any work this summer, but I feel like a new man and have been working right along. I wish you every success. Nobody should be without one of your Belts, as it is a handy thing to have around. You can use my name if you wish. Yours truly, R. N. Bailey, Enderby, B.C.

I have sold electric belts for twenty years and keep pace with the times in making improvements. The Belt I offer you to-day is recently patented, and is a grand one. No burning, no blistering current, a fine regulator and cushion electrodes, a current that feels like glowing warmth all over your body. There is a free electric suspensor with each Belt. It is nice to wear and quick to cure. If you have another kind that does not satisfy I will take it in trade.

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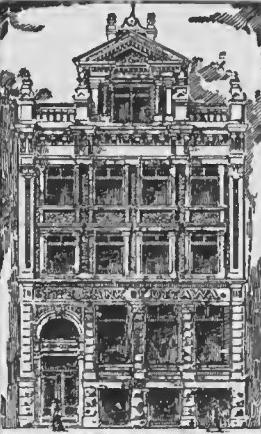
Vol. 21. No. 23.  
Whole No. 298

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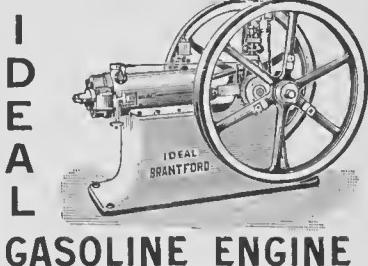
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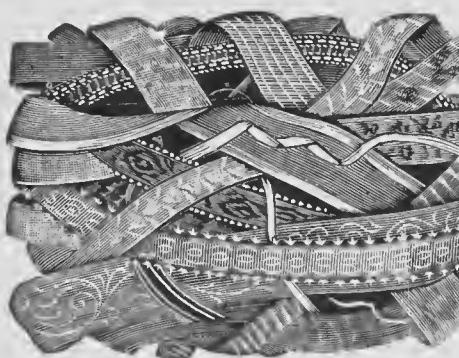
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